B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO 203 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th Aug	MOREA		10,91[illegible]
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th "	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,508
10th "	CHINA		7,952
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
[illegible]	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
•Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	Warefield*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th March	Domala	8,441
8th April	Margha	8,278
29th "	Dumana	8,427
20th May	Warfield*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
10th "	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Aug.	VARSOVa	Busreh via Karachi
2nd Sept	T K DA	East & S. African
2nd "	BeMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
4th "	JAPAN	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday via Kathiawar.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. PCH 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
•Timba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug.	28th Aug.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5975	4th Sep.	18th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th "	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th "
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	476	320	215	145
Shanghai	520	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20278 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,860	29 Aug.	7 Sep.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	9 Sep.	25 Sep.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	14 Sep.	24 Sep.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,863	25 Sep.	9 Oct.

*Passenger Steamer

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents' Heads Office: 5/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.
INSURE UNDER OUR ATTRACTIVE SCHEME.
Ideal Family Endowment Policy.
Combining an assurance payable at death with cash payment to the assured during life at very low rates.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all Particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, 2 Lyons Range, Calcutta
or to BRANCH SECRETARY, Bombay Branch
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD, LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about ..... Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.
Investments in Government and Approved securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924
ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force	" "	86	"
Income	" "	4	"
Assets	" "	16	"

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

BRANCH OFFICE :—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,
General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
" of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.,

DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**
Head Office— GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch—* SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925, our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Two TEMPORARY CLERKS, on grades of Rs. 70 and 80, preferably with Railway experience, and who have previously held posts in similar grades. Apply with certificates to the DISTRICT ENGINEER, (Construction) G.I.P. Rly., Parel.
A 23940

WANTED.—A CHIEF AGENT for Central Provinces and one for Berar, for India Equitable Insurance Co. Ld., Educated gentlemen with experience of life insurance business and canvassing will have preference. Good terms to desirable men. Apply to SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar St., CALCUTTA.
A R1722

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

EARN MORE MONEY

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 9-4-5 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawai College, B, Rawalpindi.
M Th.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—MANAGING CLERKS, TYPISTS, and CLERKS in a Solicitor's firm. Apply to:—MESSRS. WIN & CO., Solicitors, 37, P. and O. Bank Building, 56, Esplanade Road.
A R1715

WANTED.—APPLICANTS desiring following posts to consult (enclosing one anna stamp) with KAPOOR & CO., Employments Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi:—Posts of Clerks, Sub-Overseers, Engineers, Doctors, Typists and Graduates, etc.
A R1719

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket, for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

FOR SALE.—ENSIGN FOLDING HAND CAMERA, quarter plate an astigmat lens, complete outfit Rs. 100. Sacrifice Rs. 50. Apply TATACHARI, Improvement Trust, Bombay.
P R1713

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5 8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4 8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two CERTIFICATES for ordinary shares Nos. 16771 and 16507 of the BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Standing in the name of Kanchanlal Harkisondas Mody have been lost or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

KANCHANLAL HARKISONDAS MODY.
Wadifalia, Hinglockvala's Pole, SURAT.
R1723

NOTICE.

OLD SURPLUS MATERIALS REMOVED from the Shedi Bridge at Dakor, consisting of plate girders, iron work and wooden girders, etc., are to be sold by Public Auction on 12th September, 1925, at Dakor by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dakor.

Any one desiring to purchase the same should attend the auction sale on the above date. Condition of sale will be read on spot at the time of auction.

(Sd.) D. W. GOGHARI,
Executive Engineer,
Kaira and Panch Mahals.
23943

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER INDIAN PAINT AND OIL WORKS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the entire plant of the Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works, Limited, (In Voluntary Liquidation), situated at Mulund and Byculla. This consists of a fully equipped Mill for manufacturing linseed and ground nut oils and paints, and one complete set of machinery for manufacturing steel trunks, drums, kegs etc., together with all the piece of land admeasuring about 31,000 square yards at Mulund.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, the Liquidators of the Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works, Limited, (In Voluntary Liquidation) at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Liquidators.
C23924

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our Clients Messrs. HAJI ABDUL KARIM & CO., carrying on business at 280, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, have dismissed from their Service their Munim Mr. Mawji Laljee for misconduct. The public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Mawji Laljee in the name of or on behalf of our Clients. Any party dealing with the said Mawji Laljee in the name of or on behalf of our clients will do so at his own risk. Any Claims in respect of the dealings entered into by the said Mawji Laljee, on behalf of our clients should be notified to our clients at the following address within eight days from this date, otherwise our clients will not remain liable in respect of any claims not notified within the aforesaid time.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1925.

SHAH & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Abdul Karim & Co.,
280, Nagdevi Street,
New Kasar Mohalla, Bombay.
C23945

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1162 of 1915.

BUJANBAI SAIFUDDIN and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
SHAMSUDDIN AHMEDALLY and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court in eight lots at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

KHETWADY PROPERTY, LOT NO. 1

ALL and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground formerly situated lying or being in the District of Mazagon now in the Sub-District of Fort of Bombay fronting Grant Road No. 2, on the West side thereof now situate at Khetwady 10th, 11th and 12th Lane containing or admeasuring 605.33 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say: "On or towards the East by the property of the late Abdulhusein Heptoola; on or towards the West by Public Road; on or towards the North by a property comprised in Lot Nos. 2 and 3 and on or towards the South by a property now of the late Dorabji Sorabji, together with the appurtenances, dwelling-houses, bungalows, chawls, stables, out-houses, messuages, tenements hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessments and forming part formerly of No. 17 and latterly Nos. 34, 35 and 36 and now of Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 in the said premises bearing Ward "D" Nos. 2043, 2044 and Street Nos. 1 and 2 and the same premises are now in the occupation and tenure of the tenants and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1029 Girgaum Division.

KHETWADY PROPERTY, LOT NO. 2.

All and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground formerly situated lying or being in the District of Mazagon now in the Sub-District of Fort of Bombay fronting Grant Road No. 2, on the West side thereof now situate at Khetwady 10th, 11th and 12th Lane containing or admeasuring 492 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say: "On or towards the East by the property described in Lot No. 3; on or towards the West by Public Road; on or towards the North by a Public Road and on or towards the South partly by property described in Lot No. 1 and partly by property described in Lot No. 3 together with the appurtenances, dwelling-houses, bungalows, chawls, stables, out-houses, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessments and forming part formerly of No. 17 and latterly Nos. 34, 35 and 36 and now of Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 in the said premises bearing Ward "D" 2045 (1) and Street Nos. 13 and 15 and the same premises are now in the occupation of tenants and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1029 Girgaum Division.

KHETWADY PROPERTY, LOT NO. 3.

ALL and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground formerly situated lying or being in the District of Mazagon now in the Sub-District of Fort of Bombay fronting Grant Road No. 2 on the West side thereof now situate at Khetwady 12th Lane containing or admeasuring 124.33 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the East by the proverty of the late Abdulhusein Heptoola; on or towards the West by Lot No. 2, on or towards the North by a Public Road and on or towards the South partly by a property described in Lot No. 1 together with the appurtenances, dwelling-houses, bungalows, chawls, stables, out-houses, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment and forming part formerly of No. 17 and latterly Nos. 34, 35 and 36 and now of Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 in the said premises bearing Ward "D" No. 2045 (2) and Street No. 7A and the same premises are now in the occupation of tenants and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1029 Girgaum Division.

DURGADEVI PROPERTY LOT. NO. 4.

All that quit and ground rent piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or chawls built and standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of the Pathan Street near Durgadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Fort and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-eight (238) square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the North and West by the Government Northbrook Gardens; on or towards the East by the property formerly of Kumbhar Raja Hissoor and now of Kumbhar Heera Puncha; on or towards the South by the said Durgadevi Road or Pathan Street and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2979 and 3142 and Old No. 3142. New No. 9924, Old Survey No. 4462 and New Survey No. 5600 and Cadastral Survey No. 4004 of Bhulesh-war Division and the said messuage tenement thereon were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 37A and 16A and now under Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 and Ward Nos. 7894 and 7895.

DURGADEVI PROPERTY LOT NO. 5.

All that quit and ground rent Government piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon situate lying or being without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay at Pathan Street in the Sub-District of Sub-Registrar of Fort and containing by admeasurement (80) eighty square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the East by the ground of Kumbhar Raja Hissoor; on the West by the property firstly herein before described; on the North by the Government Northbrook Gardens and on the South by the said Durgadevi Road and the said hereditaments is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3142 and New No. 9921 and Old Survey No. 4462 and New Survey No. 5600 and Cadastral Survey No. 4004 of the Bhulesh war Division and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 18.

LAMINGTON ROAD PROPERTY.
LOT NO. 6

All that piece or parcel of land with the buildings created thereon situate on the East side of Chunam Kiln Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 1 B/7367 (part) and 1 C/7367 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 1202 of Girgaum Division and by the Municipality under "D" Ward No 1789 and Street Nos. 7-11 and are estimated to contain by admeasurement a total area of four hundred and twenty-four and half (424½) square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and are bounded on the North by the other property in the tenure or occupation of the said Bai Ajabboo; on the South by property now or late in the tenure or occupation of Abedin Cumruddin; on the East by a service passage and on the West by the Chunam Kiln Road aforesaid.

LAMINGTON ROAD PROPERTY.
LOT. NO. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lamington Road in the Island and Registration Sub District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 1202 Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "D" Nos. 1790-91 and Street Nos. 1315 and 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the North by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhai; on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Hussein Kalimuddin; on or towards the South by the property of Ahmedally Kamruddin and on or towards the West by the said Lamington Road.

SARANG STREET AND KHOKA BAZAAR PROPERTY.
LOT NO. 8.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Sarang Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 221 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 520 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 190 and Street Nos. 153-155 and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the North by the property of Mahomedally Noorbhai; on or towards the East by a common sweeper's passage; on or towards the South by Borah Mosque and on or towards the West by Balu Sarang Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 28, Rampart Row, Shushtary Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C23935

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDKHAN NOORKHAN PATHAN has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all incumbrances of all and singular the land and hereditaments together with the messuages dwellings and tenements thereon more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, lease, under-lease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our Office at 29, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Village Thana Chendni Pot Tukdi and Taluka Salsette Tukdi and District Thana, bearing Revenue Survey No. 85, Falni No. 5, and Non-agricultural Survey No. 26, admeasuring 3 Gunthas (234 sq. yards) or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by Wire-fence and beyond that by the house of Dama Laxman Bhandari, on or towards the West by Wire-fence and beyond that by the house of Waman Laxman Bhandare, on or towards the South by Public Road leading from Railway Station to Bhandaralli and on or towards the North by fence and beyond that by vacant lands of Mukundrao Anant Ovaleker and Dama Laxman Bhandare.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1925.

SHAH & CHINUBHAI
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23942

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 14th day of April, 1925, under the direction of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree dated the 16th day of October, 1924, and Judge's Order, dated the 9th day of February, 1925, made in High Court suit No. 1677 of 1923 wherein Hooseinbhai Ahmedbhoy is the plaintiff and Jafferalli Kassum and others are the defendants our clients Messrs. Meheralli Abdulla and Co., were the highest bidders for and declared the purchasers of the undermentioned property. Any Person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 397, New No. 2286, old Survey No. 3235, New Survey No. 1847 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 108, Street No. 25, Shaikh Memon Street, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1030 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Varjiwandas Mahadeodas, on or towards the South by the property of Zosla Hurkha, on or towards the West by the said Shaikh Memon Street and on or towards the East by the public passage.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1925.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
23946

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney given by our clients Messrs. S. T. R SALEY MAHOMED & CO., carrying on business in Colombo to Mr. Mawji Laljee on the 14th day of February, 1925, to act on their behalf in Bombay is hereby revoked. Any person dealing with the said Mawji Laljee as our Clients' Constituted Attorney will do so at his own risk and our clients will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1925.

SHAH & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. S. T. R Saley Mahomed & Co.
C23947

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of SHAH JAVRAJ MOTICHAND, late of Porebunder Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business in Bombay .....Deceased

(1) RUGNATHJI MULCHAND, (2) JAMNADAS KHUSHAL AND (3) PARBHUDAS SESH KARAN three of the Executors named in the said Will all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, Merchants and Share-Brokers respectively, residing at Bazar Gate Street, Mint Road and Goa Street, respectively, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of Aug., in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 19th day of August, 1925.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C23944

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4666 of 1923.

JETHABHAI HIRJI and Ors. ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

A. S. KHAJOTIA and Ors... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 27th day of August, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Trinity Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 95 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215, New No. 1B/1672, Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 4/8273, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Agiary or Parsee Fire Temple of Avabai, widow of Ardeshir Cursetji Wadia, on or towards the West by Trinity Chapel Street, on or towards the North by the Agiary or Parsi Fire Temple of Rustomji Indawalla and on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Mancherji, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Municipal C Ward No. 2373 and 2374 and Street Nos. 63 and 65.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C23778

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20,521.

SALE WILL BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

Auction Sale of the Insolvent's Right, Title and Interest in the Immoveable Properties situate at Gotagaon and Ranka in Narsingpur.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Tikaraj Kabalyaraj (Insolvent) and with the consent of Mr. Tuljaram Gokuldas Dalal the Equitable Mortgagee of the said mortgage claim and of Messrs. Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., the Equitable Sub-mortgagees of the said Tuljaram Gokuldas Dalal and in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court dated the 7th day of April 1925, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sel by Public Auction on MONDAY the 31st August 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Right, Title and Interest of the said insolvent as a mortgagee in the properties described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Gatagaon	Patti (Share)	Area Assessment Rakma Patti Rs. a. p.
No. 507	7-1 1/3	143-27 393 6 0
Ranka No. 319	4	158-94 271 0 0

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Muljee Pradhan and Pereira, Vendor's attorneys, at their office at Examiner Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE 8 FULL PRESSED BALES UGANDA COTTON (SLIGHTLY COUNTRY DAMAGED.)

Messrs. BENETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 28th Instant sell by public auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned 8 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton (slightly country damaged) lying at Sewri in Godown No. J.—137.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, receiver in Suit No. 4034 of 1922 (Jamshedjee Muncherjee Shroff vs. N. H. Moos), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms a lot of furniture such as chairs, easy chairs, table, sideboard, cupboards, etc., etc.

One tank and roller lying at Sewri and on view.

The property of a gentlemen—sofa, low chairs, cabinet, three seated ottoman, cushion rocking chair, ceiling fans with regulators etc.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.

CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN

JOHN BARRYMORE

IN

"BEAU BRUMMEL"

The Drama of the famed dandy who scorned the friendship of princes and set the fashion for kings.

(10 REELS)

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TIME— 6 & 10 P. M.

THIS WEEK

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD,
will Screen

"DEVADASI"

OR

"BRIDE of GOD"

(Produced by LAXMI PICTURES Co.
Splendid Film
Showing Love, Adventure and War.
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

AUCTION SALES

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FRERE ROAD, FORT.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Tyab Haji Ayub Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 27th day of August, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Mahomed Nihaludin Khan the mortgagor under and by Virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 24th day of April, 1922, and made between the said Mahomed Nihaludin Khan of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-seven and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1871 and Street Nos. 35-37 Frere Road and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11, Calicut Street and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of the Frere Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by land belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the West by Frere Road, on or towards the North by Calicut Street and on or towards the South by land leased to Dossabhai Postonji Khambetta and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers

GOVERNMENT AUCTION.

Under instructions from the Chief ordnance Officer, Allahabad Arsenal, KHAN BAHADUR HAJI M. A. BAGE KHAN, M.A., QAIYUM KHAN, Government Auctioneer, Allahabad will sell by Public Auction at Allahabad Fort on THURSDAY, the 10th September, 1925. Blanket Cuttings, Brass, Copper Aluminium, Gunmetal, Doosoti Dets, Watches, Clocks, Leather, Saddles, Binoculars and Telescope, Iron, Copra Nickle Barries, old Carts and Dhoal, Lamps, sheets ground, all old and other lot of other surplus and unserviceable stores too numerous to mention. Detailed list on application to the auctioneer. Any further particulars regarding auction may be had from CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, Allahabad, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOVERS OF MUSIC!

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Under patronage of Mr. Joseph Baptista (President of Corporation of Bombay.)
Under auspices Young Rashtriya Mela

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

BY

Miss MANORAMABAI ALIAS Shri PADMAVATIBAI

FAMOUS SONGSTRESS OF BENARES

Will be held on THURSDAY 27th August at 9 P. M. (S. T.)

at RIPON THEATRE, Grant Rd. corner.

RATES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 10, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.

TICKETS can be had at the Theatre.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
128, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DON TAD CROSS LANE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under directions of Rabibai, widow of Moosa Haji Junas Nurani, the plaintiff in the Suit No. 1788 of 1918 of the High Court of Bombay (Rabibai v/s. Haroon Tar Mahomed and Anr.) and in pursuance of the Order made herein by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay on the 24th April, 1925, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 28th August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of Government land admeasuring about 120 sq. yds. bearing Collector's Land Revenue No. 1469 and New Survey No. 2/2959 together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate on the north side of Don Tad Cross Lane bearing Collector of Assessment B ward Nos. 2097 (2) and Street Nos. 26-28 and also a piece of land admeasuring about 20 sq. yds. and forming part of Collector's No. 1309 and New Survey No. 1/2952.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff 121, Esplanade Road, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The monsoon has been active in Tenasserim and Assam and has strengthened in the south of the Peninsula. It is weak generally elsewhere. Conditions are becoming favourable for the formation of depression over the head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the East United Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad, and Mysore, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Central India East and the West Central Provinces.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the West United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, the East Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch; Mergui two; Tavoy and Moulmein three; Dibrugarh one; Dhubri and Jalpaiguri two; Angul three; Bahraich and Chakrata one; Marmagao, Mangalore, Calicut and Salem one and a half and Mercara three.

Forecast:—Increase in north-east of the Peninsula.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 26th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 26th Aug. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 01	43 08	59 09	28 75
Fort	0 18	48 42	60 69	32 15
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 09	46 21	56 68	..
Cumbala Hill Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, Aug 25

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr 29.701 inches.

Temperature of Air	81 8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 4	"
Dew Point	73 8	"
Relative humidity of Air	77%	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	7 6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85 9	"
Minimum do. do.	79.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, WNW, W.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	169 miles	

Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	6.83	"
Do. do year..	45.83	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th Aug.	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. t	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.
	Ag.					Aug.				
W	26	3	9	25	7	26	8	38	19	8
		15	4	26	0		21	21	17	8
Thu	27	4	11	25	2	27	9	40	20	9
		15	57	25	3		22	24	18	2
Fri	28	6	39	25	0	28	10	59	21	5
		17	13	24	8		..		..	
Sat.	29	2	24	28	7	29	5	49	17	0
		14	40	28	1		18	29	17	1
Sun	30	8	38	26	6	30	1	27	17	0
		20	10	25	5		13	45	20	0
M	31	9	31	27	8	31	2	34	16	1
	Sep	21	20	26	6	Sep.	15	14	18	
Tu	1	10	16	28	9	1	3	28	15	7
		22	13	27	7		16	18	17	6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th August, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in the west of the province and in defect locally in the east. Day temperature was generally above normal, while night temperature was almost as usual.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.42" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the east of the province and moderately clouded over the west. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the western district; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of Rajputana and the minimum at Jaipur only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bhuj and Deesa. Temperature was almost normal except at the latter station, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.45" of rain and Nagpur 0.28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the southwestern districts; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the province.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.29" of rain. Mormugao 1.41" and Karwar 0.53". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature remained almost normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 85.9 deg. (1deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 77.4deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.12" of rain. Aurangabad 0.11", Nizamabad 0.20" and Hyderabad 0.51". Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded generally elsewhere. Humidity is almost normal. Day temperature was lower than usual in east Hyderabad and locally in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature was nearly normal everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues generally weak except on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.48", Calicut cut 1.54" and Trivandrum 0.46."

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 25th August, 1925, issued from Simla.

The monsoon is weak over the most of the country. It has been fairly active only in south Burma, Assam and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, the west United Provinces, Central India, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagur, east Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein one inch; Tavoy three; Mergui, Lashio, Shillong one and a half; Sibsagar, Angul, Mussooree two; Dehra Dun, Mercara one and a half.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 760.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 805.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 790.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 215.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-3/4
London Paris Frcs. 103.40
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.04.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00
London—Rome Liras 131.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market steady.

London, Aug. 25

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 1/8
Bar Gold steady £4.4.11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 5/16

London, August 25.

Rentes 3 per cent. 45½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 7/16.
Closing Tone of Silver Sellers holding back little Indian buying.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3½.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. 6th instant.
Bullion—Bars sold £258,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 26.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 3/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8.
Doc. Acceptance 63m/s 1/6 3/8.
Frcs. Demand 765.
American Dollars 274.
Hongkong Dollars 161.
Shanghai 215.
Japan 111 3/4.
Singapore 157½.
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 25

Stockholm	18.08
Christiania	25.49
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.07
Prague	163.87

London, Aug. 25

Exchange on London in Paris 103.30
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41½
Exchange on London in Italy 128.64

New York, Aug. 25.

Demand Bills 4-85-37

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4½ p.c.
Money Call 1-1/4 per cent.
1 Month 1-1/2 per cent.
3 Months 1-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, August 25

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3¾.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4¼.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5¼.
Rentes 5 per cent 16½.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 25

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 5/8 unchanged.

Victoria Bonds 4 per cent. £90 3/4.—1/8

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 3/4 unchanged.

Conversion Loan 1£78 3/16 unchanged

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 5/8 unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £103 1/2 unchanged.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 56 5/8 —1/8

THE FOURTEENTH PILLAR.

(In June last the share-brokers suddenly found out that the new Hall, in which they were transacting business for a couple of years, had *thirteen* pillars. Thinking this ominous number to be the cause of all their ills and misfortunes (a Western superstition in an otherwise Eastern market), they migrated to the old, but smaller Hall where they transacted their business even now amidst discomfort and inconvenience. The Board of Directors has ordered a new iron pillar and a pit has already been dug for its erection.)

The "Board" in mighty conclave sat,
With deeply furrowed faces;
And earnest, anxious was the chat,
That glued them to their places.

They knew how many of their kind
Defaulted in "June Crisis".
And now it dawned upon their mind
Why Share-Bazar had pthysis!

They built a mighty splendid Hall,
Twelve lacs it cost them full;
It witnessed many a rise and fall,
Sharp struggles between bear and bull.

But now they found the awful fact
The Hall had pillars *thirteen*!
And Brokers and their "subs" declared
"Make it twelve or fourteen."

"The ugly number is the cause
Of all our grievous woes;
It brought "Commissions" and new laws
And a hundred thousand foes."

"Down with thirteen pillars!" they bleat
"We'll work in the Hall no more;
It's the Devil's den, the Satan's seat,
And the root of all our troubles sore."

And so the "Board" thought long and deep
(Gone was their lifes pleasure)
To redirect their flock of sheep
To the Hall that cost a treasure.

You know said one (shall go unnamed)
When the world went out of joints
How President Wilson framed
His famous "Fourteen Points!"

"With "Fourteen Points" he did try
To regenerate mankind;
Our fourteen pillars shall supply
the balm to doubting mind."

"So let our glory be revived,
Our faded fame get bright;
Erect a pillar so contrived
To please all brokers' sight.

Let Government and the public see
The stately pillars structure,
A healing balm it'll surely be
To the long existing rupture."

So, if you pass to-day the mart
where bears and bulls are dealers;
In wonder you are sure to start
At the famous "Fourteen Pillars!"

K. P. S.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68 3/8 unchanged.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 59 unchanged

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/7/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/3/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/3/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/3.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 73-0-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-0-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-13/0

London, Aug. 25.

Bar gold ready s. 84.11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32/5.
Silver forward d. 32-7.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India and China bought. Undertone is steady. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

GOLD.

Bombay, August 26.

Ready:—Rs. 21/3/9.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/3/3. At 6 p.m 21/3/3.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/3/3 At 6 p.m. 21/3/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/3/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3/3.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening As. 1.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/2/3.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/3/3.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, August 26.

Ready:—Rs. 73.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 73/1. At 6 p.m. 73.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 72-13. At 6 p.m. 72/13.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 72/11/0. At 6 p.m. 72/11/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening As. 5.
Vaida Asho:—Opening As. 14.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening Rs. 1-4-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 26.

A further drop of 27 to 24 points has been reported in New York futures to-day. The market declined on long liquidation and hedge selling on reports of good showers of rain in Texas. Liverpool has been reported 18 to 16 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:—

"Considerable replacing of short line on beneficial showers in Texas."

In accordance with a further drop reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened rupee and a quarter lower with Broach May at Rs. 417½ and declined gradually to Rs. 415 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 416. Exporters were moderate buyers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 416½ and going upto Rs. 416¾ closed at Rs. 416½. Exporters were moderate buyers for Broach and Oomra.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 400 and gradually declined to Rs. 397 on selling by Commission Houses and Exporters. On Bazar operators buying the market recovered to 398 and closed at the same rate. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 356 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday. Japan Exporters bought nice Berars and Central Provinces, whilst local mill-wallas were buying for their immediate requirements and about 3,500 bales were reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 26, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	416½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	356½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	398

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Description, Superfine, Fine, F. Good	Good.
M.G. Broach	482 472 462 453

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Fully Good Broach April/May	416
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	356
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	398

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	420	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	400/3	388
Bengal F.G.M.G.	385	368
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	400/5	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	385	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	430/70	.....
Wardha-Hinghat Fine M.G	440/60	450
Nagpur	445/65	450
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	435/40	440
Dhamangaon Fine M.G	.....	437
Amraoti Fine M.G.	400/25	428
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	400/20	428
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	465	450
Broach Fully Good M.G.	450/55	445
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	450	.....
Coompta M.G.	450/55	.....
Westerns M.G.	420/30	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	430/40	.....
Cambodia M.G.	480/95	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th August, 1925:—

Cotton	3305 Bs.
Wheat	13001 Cwts
Linseed	5897 ,,
Rape, etc.	473 ,,
Gingellyseed	3051 ,,
Poppyseed	1248 ,,
Groundnuts	1253 ,,
Castorseed	2649 ,,
Rice	34870 ,,
Myrabollams	10 ,,
Cottonseed	5994 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2255 ,,
Juwar	1142 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	725 ,,
Bajri	3633 ,,
Coal	941 Tons

RUBBER.

London, August 25.

Para Up River Fine. Spot Sept./Oct. sellers 36.

Tone:—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot Sept. buyers 39.

Tone:—Firmer on continental demand. Moderate buyers.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Sept. paid buyer 89.

BARLEY.

London, August 25

Karachi Barley Aug./Sept. sellers 40/6.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, August 25.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/6.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st September, Last year
Khandesh	..	294,370	340,771
Central India	289	345,851	301,992
Barsi and Nagar	39	208,161	205,689
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	97,218	104,206
Berar	..	568,336	647,250
Central Provinces	5	256,857	268,766
Total Oomras	333	1,771,793	1,868,674
Dholera	69	313,686	184,007
N.-W. Provinces	91	131,537	122,536
Rajputana	425	89,257	90,202
Sind-Punjab	..	363,179	310,107
Broach	..	481,708	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	58	218,695	185,674
Westerns-Northerns	248	123,445	92,507
Cocanada	84	2,397	2,768
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	992	40,925	30,322
Persian	..	6,785	9,760
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	1,105	72,487	76,080
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,495	877
Total	3,305	30,23,348	32,83,808

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 13th Aug.

Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	1,079	695,375	1,094,910
Japan & China	2,263	2,013,291	1,541,932
Coast Ports	..	32,658	52,331
Upcountry by Rail.	..	16,070	21,222
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	4,430	11,820
Total	3,342	27,61,724	2,722,215

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec, and for Exp 100 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal standard 13.02 fair request.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 28.65

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.04
January	22.79
March	23.06
New York Noon Call—	
October	22.95
January	22.73
March	23.01
New Orleans 10 A.M.—	
October	22.45
January	22.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	12.26	+.01
Dec.	12.18	
January	12.20	
March	12.26	
EGYPTIANS:—		
November	21.90	+.20
January	21.45	+.18

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
August	12.60 —.17
September	12.35 —.19
October	12.25 —.18
November	12.16 —.16
December	12.18 —.17
January	12.20 —.17
February	12.20 —.17
March	12.26 —.17
April	12.26 —.17
May	12.32 —.16
June	12.29 —.16
July	12.29 —.16
August	12.24 —.16

Tone:—Easy.

EGYPTION COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

August	25.15 —.80
September	23.80 —.40
October	22.95 —.80
November	21.70 —.50
December	21.55 —.25
January	21.27 —.38
February	21.22 —.38
March	21.17 —.28
April	21.10 —.30
May	21.05 —.30
June	21.00 —.30
July	20.95 —.30

Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady. restricted cloth business.

Tone of Yarns:—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Scinde, Good	9.45
Scinde, Fully Good	9.85
Scinde, Fine	10.25
Bengal, Good	9.55
Bengal, Fully Good	9.95
Bengal, Fine	1.35
Oomra, Good	10.40
Oomra, Fully Good	10.80
Oomra, Fine	11.20
Broach, Good	10.85
Broach, Fully Good	11.25
Broach, Fine	1165.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	32,600
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's Exports to Countinent	4,000

Futures at New York:—

October	22.97	—.28
January	22.76	—.27
March	23.05	—.24
May	23.36	—.25
Spot Cotton at New York	23.25	—.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.48	—.34

Futures at New Orleans:—

October	23.37	—.29
January	22.65	—.28

Fair Rio (No 7 quality) 21

Demand Bills 4-85.37

Silver.—Foreign mined 70 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Aug. 25.

Futures at New York.—

October	22.97	—.26
January	22.76	—.27
March	23.05	—.24
May	23.36	—.25

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
October	12.25 —.18
January	12.20 —.17
March	12.26 —.17
May	12.32 —.16

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.'S WIRE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., (Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi) Cotton Brokers, and Commission Agents received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., on Wednesday:—

New York, Aug. 25.

"Considerable replacing short line on beneficial showers in Texas."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Ready prices are unchanged with moderate purchase enquiries. Forward prices are also unaltered except for a drop of about a pence in Oct-Nov-Dec. Shipment prices in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 15/1/6 per cwt.

NEW CROP. JAVA SUGAR:—

Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F.B.H

Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 15/10 per cwt. FB.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, August 25

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September sellers 15/6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 15/6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan./Mar. sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan./Mar. sellers 15 11½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan./Mar. sellers 16½.

Tone:—Dull no demand.

London, Aug. 25.

Cuban Sugar Aug. sellers	12/3.
Exchange in Belgium	10745
,, Athens	31750

METALS.

London, Aug. 25

English best Selected Copper	£66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£62 9/16
Copper Braziers	£82 1/4
Yellow Metal	69 1/2 nett per ton
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£16 1/4
Tin Block	£257.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, August 26.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, August 26.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	63	4	0
Copper, German	1	63	4	0
Copper, German	1¼	63	4	0
Copper, American	1½	63	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	63	8	0
Copper, American	2	63	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	8	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, country		27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		63	4	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63	8	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63	4	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	3
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	6
Sattara	No. 12½	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42-2	1	5	3
Japan	No. 20	0.15	0	
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 57/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 58/9.

Tone:—Easier.

Australian Aug./Sept. value 58/3.

Choice White Karachi Aug./Sept. sellers 59/3.

Tone:—Cargoes paid.

Victorian Wheat June 59.

South Austrian sailer 59/6 at Falmouth.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 25.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

Aug./Sept. sellers £19½.

Jan./Feb. paid sellers £19.

Dull and Easier.

Cottonseed Bombay Aug./Sept. sellers £9½.

Castorseed Bombay Aug./Sept. sellers quiet £22½.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton Aug./Sept. sellers 21½.

Do. Aug/Sep sellers £21½.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Aug./Sept. sellers £22½.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton Aug./Sept., sellers £23½.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Aug./Sept. sellers £21.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

Yellow Cawnpore Aug./Sept. nominal £23 1/8.

Linseed Bombay Aug./Sept. sellers £22½.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-days' closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, August 26, 6-30 p.m.

Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55	0	0	8	4	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55	0	0	8	4	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56	0	0	8	9	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	10	0	12	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	8	0	12	2	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	12	0	13	6	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0	13	1	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	4	0	12	13	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71	0	0	15	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0	14	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, Black	62	0	0	12	13	0
Poppyseed, White	13	0	0	13	12	0
Groundnuts	71	0	0	14	6	0
Mowraseed				10	8	0
Barley	40	0	0	6	2	6
Castorseed	62	0	0	12	10	0
Jira	10	0	0			

FORWARD.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	8	3	6
Wheat, Sept.	8	7	9
Linseed. May	13	3	9
Linseed. Sept.	13	4	6

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank £12½.

Chartered Bank 19 7/8.

National Bank 47½.

P. & O. Bank £10.

Eastern Bank £6 1/16.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Aug. 26.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	3	70	
Baroda	50	4	71	8
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50	
Central	25	1½	22	4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	80	
Imperial	500	1410		
Imperial Contributory	125	10	363	12
Union	72	—	3	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.				
Bandi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	6	6
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28	4
Indian Cement O.	350	—	27	8
Katni Cement O.	100	—	30	
Katni Cement D.	40	—	95	
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2	
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	46	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	835	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	114	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	79	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	46	
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	643	12
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	71	
STEAMER COMPANIES				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	76	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	180	
Scindia Steam	30	—	6	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	84	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	475	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	815	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	92	8
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	61	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	775	
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	840	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93	
Surat Electricity	100	—	75	
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	360	
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	510	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	—	475	
Fort	475	—	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000	
Indian Cotton	125	20	195	
Manroad Manufacturing	250	—	225	
New Berar	500	80	775	
New East India	1,000	—	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850	
Volkart U. P.	500	50	665	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	120	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	13	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	357	8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	88	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—	4	8
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	225	225	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90	
Mekenzie	100	30 p.c.	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	680	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	93	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	28	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	51	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	13	12
Thacker	50	—	200	
Telephone	50	1	22	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420	
Jupiter	15	—	4	8
New India	25	1-0	13	6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	675	
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	385	
Alliance	100	—	50	
Apollo	50	—	9	8
Assur Virjee	100	—	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	335	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	772	8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15	
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70	
Bradbury	250	10	370	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	30	
Century	100	20y	327	8
Central India O.	100	15	450	
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405	
Ceylon	100	—	45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	90	
Coorla	100	7	150	
Crescent	100	6	180	
Currimbhoy	250	—	345	
David	500	—	400	
Dawn	250	40	575	
Diamond O.	100	—	11	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 15	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	242	8
Edward Sassoon	200	—	135	
Elphinstone O.	100	—	22	8
Emperor Edward	500	—	320	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	776	4
Finlay	100	20	132	8
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	700	
Globe	100	—	47	8
Gokak	100	7	101	4
Gold Mohur	100	—	18	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1025	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	208	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	—	
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	365	
Indian Woollen	50	—	10	12
Jamshed O.	250	—	70	
Kastoorchand	500	—	85	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	82	8
Kilachand	25	—	3	12
Kohinoor	500	—	1000	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4600	
Madhavo Scindia	100	—	25	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	95	
Madras United	250	15	500	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2375	
Mathuradas	100	—	140	
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	105	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150	
Mysore	50	5	112	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	210	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	257	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67	
Pearl	250	12	422	8
Phoenix	100	—	13	12
Pianet	100	—	62	8
Premier	100	—	23	12
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	500	
Sassoon Silk	500	—	1,000	
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9400	
Simplex	250	—	101	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	70	
Standard	500	100	1375	
Swadeshi	100	18	445	
Swan	100	50	165	
Tata Mill O.	500	—	70	
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	510	
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	560	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	385
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	355
Bombay Dyeing	763 12	772-8	763-12	772-8
Century	325	327-8	322-8	327-8
Central India	447-8	450	447-8	450
Colaba Land	..	..	..	90
Crescent	..	..	..	180
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	135
Fazulbhoy	767-8	777-8	762-8	776-4
Finlay	..	..	..	130
Globe	..	..	..	45
Gokak	..	..	..	101-4
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	208-12
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	365
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1000
Madhowjee	..	..	..	95
Mathuradas	..	..	..	140
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	105
Mysore	..	..	..	113-12
New Great	255	258-12	253-12	257-8
Pabaney	..	..	..	242-8
Pearl	418-12	422-8	417-8	422-8
Phoenix	..	..	..	420
Simplex	..	..	..	100
Swadeshi	435	437-8	433-12	437-8
Swan Mills	..	..	..	165
Tata Mill	..	..	..	65
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	120
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	76-4
,, Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	..	92-8
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	6-8
Indian Cement	..	..	..	28
Central India Mining	..	..	..	25
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	30
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	46-12
Tata Hydro	775	780	778-8	775
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	..	..	13-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	..	..	..	51-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 26.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	68	15
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87	0
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95	8
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99	13
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99	11
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	3
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	103	12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	104	14
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109	0
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974	75	8
4 per cent. Municipal 1974	75	0
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974	75	0
6 per cent Port Trust 1930	100	4
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49	100	8
6 ,, 1954	..	..

Tone of Market:—Market was weak with more sellers.

MESSRS. C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 26.

JUTE:—Albion 468, Alliance 615-599, Anglo India 420, Auckland 255-58, Barnagore 167, Bally 240, Birla 8, Belvedere 465, Budge-Budge 444, Caledonian 565, Chapdani 192, Clive 41/13-42, Craig 5, Cheviot 242, Dalhousie 405, Delta 470, Empire 59, Fort Gloster 915, Fort William 380-85, Gondalpara 850, Gourepore 750, Hukumchand 10, Hooghly 74, Howrah 42, Kanarhatty 556-52, Kankanarrah 436-40, Kelvin 860, Khardah 415, Kinnison 990, Lansdowne 305-7, Lawrence 609-14, Lothian 350-55, Naihati 465, National 29/4, New Central 562, Northbrook 55, Nudea 48, Orient 190, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 64/8, Soorah 28, Standard 430, Union 600, Waverly 7/4.

HESSIAN:—18/2-3.

JUTE:—87/12-8

COTTON:—Dunbar 148, Keshavram Cotton 3/8.

MISCELLANEOUS:—I. I. Still 19, Imperial Bank 1402, Imperial Contv 360.

Remarks:—Market opened quiet; closed steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Khadi:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	0	15	6
Century	0	15	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	6
Elphinstone	0	14	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	4	3
Century per lb.	1	3	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	4	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	4	6
Textile per lb.	1	4	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	6
Pearl per lb.	1	4	3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	2	0
Swan per lb.	1	3	9
Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	4	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	4	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	3	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	3	0
David per lb.	1	2	6
Tata per lb.	1	2	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	2	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	0
Western Mill per lb.	1	3	6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E D per lb.	1	4	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	4	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	6	0
Phoenix per piece	5	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	6	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5	6	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	6	12	0
Bombay United per piece	6	4	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	5	12	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5	12	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	9	11	0
Hindustan	9	12	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	3	6
Textile	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	1	3	9

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug./Sept. Done and sellers £21/10.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, August 28.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind", with English mails of August 13, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 29.

The s.s. "Morea" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A.—To-day (Thursday) a lecture will be delivered by Dr. H. C. Mueller on Biology at 9 p.m. All are cordially invited. Admission free.

RASHTRIYA KANYA SHALA MELA.—There will be a performance of "Shoor Abala" by the Rashtriya Kanya Shala Mela, under the Presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar at Grant Road, to-day, (Friday) at 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Friday) instead of 27th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. and O. Mail steamer "Delta" with the mails from Bombay of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, who was an Honorary Life Member of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Library and the Reading Room of the Institution were kept closed on Wednesday.

"AN IDEAL LEDAER."—Under the auspices of the local Namdeo Samajik Saunstha, Mr. Visinu Bhicaji Walker will deliver a lecture on "An Ideal Leader", to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Bhiku Babaji Vinchu, Khandke's Chawl, Dadar. Mr. Balkrishna Nanaji Koparde will preside.

LECTURE ON "KSHATRIYA".—Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Ramkrishna Hari Chawan will deliver a lecture on "Kshatriya" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Gopinath Narayan Thakor, Awate Building, Mandavi Koliwada, when Mr. Ramchandra Arjunrao Gole will preside.

KALKADEVI SARVAJANIK GANESH-UTSAVA.—MANDAL.—In the Murarji Gokuldas Hall to-day (Thursday) there would be a Magic Lantern show by Mr. Mulekar, on the glass-factory of Talegaon at 8 p.m. and a Sangit Bhajan at 9-30 p.m. On Friday at 6-30 p.m. there would be a lecture on the "Coming Congress" by Mr. J. K. Mehta under the Presidency of Mr. B. G. Kher.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—The Social Workers' Training Class will be held in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. K. H. Vakil will deliver a lecture on "City-building-Civic Design," and Principal H. R. Hamle on "Technical Education for Adults."

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Philatelic Society of India at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Cama's office, in Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, when Monsieur J. Rabine will exhibit a collection of France and Colonies.

BOMBAY LABOUR & LABOURERS OF SOUTH.—On behalf of united labourers of Bombay, Mr. Jhabvalla has sent a message to the labourers of the South who are meeting in Conference at Coimbatore under the presidency of Mr. C. V. Venkatarama Iyengar conveying Bombay Labours' "hearty felicitations and congratulations."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.—The following programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday).

1. One Step, Southern Memories. 2. Fox Trot, That's what I'll do. 3. Fox Trot, Out of a million. 4. Waltz, In shadow land. 5. Fox Trot, Eat more fruit. 6. Fox Trot, Indian Love Call. 7. Waltz, Poem. 8. Fox Trot, My Monyah. 9. Fox Trot, Oh! How I love my darling. 10. One Step, Stars and stripes Medley.—A.P.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (2nd prox.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper "The Rose and Sanscrit Poets" by K. A. Padhye, and another paper "On the Worship of the Deity Mahataj" by Mr. U. N. Majumdar, and Prof. S. C. Mitra, will be read.

MR. JAYAKAR ON RELIGIOUS AND PATRIOTISM.—Speaking on Monday before the Sarvajanik Gapati installed by the Pathare Prabhu Utsav Mandal Mr. M. R. Jayakar said that one of the best means of popularising the work of the Mandal in the country's cause was that the best talents in non-Prabhu communities should be invited to address Prabhu meetings presided over by Prabhu gentlemen of equally high merits, so that the best in other communities mixed with the best in the Prabhu community, would result in the good of the country at large. He asked Prabhu young men to cast off their reserve and mix with other communities in public activities to show their parts, which lie at present unknown, but which would enable them to shrug their shoulders with other public workers on an equal footing. *Pace* Lord Curzon, who used to say that India was Duty spelt in five letters, Mr. Jayakar asked Prabhus to remember that in the present times the country should be taken as religion spelt in seven letters.

SHREE GHATKOPAR SARVAJANIK JIVADYA KHATA.—The deputation of Shree Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata visited different Jain Temples on Sunday, where Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah made stirring appeals asking the audience to help the Khata and prevent the slaughter of Milch Cattle. As a result the following donations were announced:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 13,925. contribution from Bombay Sthanakvasi Jain Sangh, Rs. 1201; Sheth Kirtilal Manilal Lallubhai Zaveri through Surajmall Lallubhai Zaveri Rs. 1001; A Sthankvasi Jain Rs. 1001; Contribution from Jain Temple in Fort (which includes Rs. 501 from Degji Ratanji) Rs. 1001; Sheth Chhaganmalji Godavat Rs. 510; Seth Nialchand Lallubhai Rs. 501; Seth Meghjibhai Thobhanbhai Rs. 210; Seth Umedchand Gulabchand Rs. 102; Seth Keshawlal Mulchand Jiwraj Rs. 101; Seth Hirachand Vanechand Desai Rs. 101; Seth Amritlal Raichand Zaveri Rs. 102; Seth Ratanji Virpal Rs 102 Miscellaneous contributions at Jain Upasara Rs. 917. Total Rs. 20,775.

Hand bills numbering 40,000 were sent to the principal cities of India and as a result information has been received from Limbdi that Rs. 500 have already been collected there thus bringing the total to Rs. 21,375.

GENESH USTAV CELEBRATIONS.

AT BANDRA.

The following is the programme of Ganesh Utsav Celebrations:—

At Bandra, Rangari Chawl, Saturday (29th), lecture by Dr. Savarkar at 10 p.m.

Sunday (the 30th Rashtriya Kanya Shala Mela at 2-30 p.m. Lecture by Sjt. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar at 5 p.m.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.—Under the auspices of the above Institution, Swami Vishwananda of Shri Ramkrishna Mission of Khar (Bandra) will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Place of Image Worship in Spiritual Life" at "Bhau Daji Bhuwan," Saraswat Colony, Matunga G. I. P. Rly.) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday.)

Mr. Vijayrai Kalyanrai (Editor Kanmudi) will speak on 'Nava Sahityana Prarak Bale' to-morrow (Friday) at 3 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Under the auspices of The Young Men's Hindu Association, Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye, will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association on "Progress and Hindu Society" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MR. BHOPATKAR NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

A correspondent writes:—

The Ganpati Festival is being celebrated at Dadar by a Committee. Subscriptions are collected from the residents and the amount is spent by the Committee in arranging lectures and in feasting. This year Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar of Poona was asked to lecture by the Managing Committee. On hearing this some persons sent a requisition to the Committee asking them not to allow Mr. Bhopatkar to lecture unless he tendered apology for his last year's speech at Gaikwar Wada in Poona. In this speech, Mr. Bhopatkar abused Mahatma Gandhi and much foul language was used against women and as a result several protest meetings were held at Ahmedabad, Poona and several other places condemning the speech. The feeling against Mr. Bhopatkar was very keen. Another requisition signed by ladies followed; but the Committee did not pay any heed to them. Conferences with members of the Committee proved fruitless and in spite of public protests Mr. Bhopatkar's lecture was notified. A huge crowd had collected and a great excitement prevailed. The feeling against the speaker was so intense that Mr. Bhopatkar thought it discreet not to put in his appearance at the meeting.

PROPRIETOR OF FILM CO. DISCHARGED.

Mr. Direndranath Gangoli, proprietor, Lotus Film Co. who was arrested by an officer of the Hyderabad Police and put up before the magistrate in Bombay pending the extradition warrant from Hyderabad (Deccan) for house-breaking by night and theft of films valued at Rs. 993 at Hyderabad was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

It would be recalled that Mr. Gangoli was arrested in Bombay on the 9th instant and was enlarged on bail on the personal security of Mr. A. C. Chatterjee of the Associated Press. Mr. Gangoli was discharged as the Police Commissioner of Hyderabad wired to the Police Commissioner of Bombay asking him to set free. Mr Gangoli as the extradition proceedings were not taken up in Hyderabad for want of sufficient evidence.

Mr. Gangoli was therefore discharged.

6 MONTHS FOR A PAIR OF PANTS.

Juman Kadurbux, an old offender with two previous convictions was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, for the theft of a pair of pants belonging to one Gray.

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal who charged the accused said that on the 20th instant the complainant was sleeping in the Bhatia Baug with the pants under his head. The accused removed the pants from under the head of the complainant and was running away when he was arrested by a policeman. The complainant identified the pants as belonging to him.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced him as above.

A MADRASI'S LAME EXCUSE.

Rajan Swaminarayen, a Madrasi with two previous convictions, was convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10 belonging to Mrs. Ruby Dee of Apollo Street, Fort. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal who prosecuted said that the accused was butler in the service of Mrs. Ruby Dee. On the 17th instant Mrs. Dee gave the accused a ten-rupee note and asked him to buy a loaf. The man did not bring the bread nor did he return. A complaint was lodged and the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he purchased two bottles of liquor and got drunk. While he was in a drunken state, he was robbed of his money and bottles.

The Magistrate, disbelieved the defence and convicted the accused.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal put up Manilal Prabhudas Patel before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,372 belonging to Messrs. Bernck and Comens, Engineers and contractors, of Bombay.

The accused was a head clerk of the firm in Bombay and was alleged to have committed defalcations to the tune of Rs. 10,372 and ran away. He was arrested by the police and as police investigations were incomplete, Mr. Bhatkal applied for remand which was granted.

DEATH OF BISHOP OF DAMAUN

VAST THRONGS AT FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Aug. 26.

Never before was witnessed in Bandra, even within the memory of the oldest local inhabitant such vast throngs as poured into the town yesterday evening to attend the funeral of the deceased Bishop of Damaun, who according to a pious wish expressed before his death was buried in the Church of Mount Mary at Bandra.

In spite of the bitterness of the anti-Padroada dispute, both Padroadists and Propagandists forgot their differences and joined hands and hearts with one another.

The Salsette folk felt themselves much honoured that the dying wish of the bishop should have been to have his mortal remains interred in the Mount Mary Church, a wish which was faithfully carried out although one or two individuals, it appears, approached, in vain, a high authority to prevent the burial in the church.

The Governors of Goa and Damaun were represented by H. E. Dr. A. De Silva, Consul-General for Portugal. There were also present the Consuls for Belgium, Japan, Brazil, Persia and Cuba and the Vice-Consul of Italy.

The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Fr. De Sa, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Bandra.

DEHRA DUN TECHNO CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

In view of the difficulty of judging in advance the commercial value of a technical expert, it is necessary that no work should be undertaken on a large scale or under a long-time contract unless the expert demonstrates it to be paying on a semi-commercial scale using only such raw material as is actually available. The Techno-chemical Research Laboratory of Dehra Dun may also be consulted many of whose products and processes have stood the market test.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

MR. MADAN ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. B. F. Madon is elected Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in place of Mr. S. R. Bomanji, resigned.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 24th week of the current year that ended on 22nd inst. the total mortality 627 was 1 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 25.88. These figures compare favourably with those for the 34th week of 1924 when the mortality was 759 and death-rate 31.83 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 776 and death-rate 34.69.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 225 as against nil and 209 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 162 were among infants under one year of age; 14 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 2 attacks and 1 death. Plague caused 5 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 400 as against 409 for the 24th week of 1924 and 388 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 25th inst. to 6 a.m. of 26th idem:—Small-pox, Cholera, Plague and Influenza, nil attack and nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 100. Total mortality this day last year 107.

THE CENTRAL BANK.

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

The stupid panic which had led to the rush of depositors in the Central Bank of India on Tuesday subsided yesterday thanks to the splendid manner in which the authorities faced the situation and paid off the credulous creditors. There was a mild rush yesterday, but the excellent arrangements made by the Bank soon restored confidence and towards the end of the day the rush had practically ceased and the normal routine of business was resumed.

RUSH ON AHMEDABAD BRANCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

Consequent upon the reports from Bombay there was a big rush upon the Central Bank of India to-day. The Bank officers had received intimation early in the morning about the rush in Bombay and to be prepared for one here too. It was thus prepared for all emergencies and had enough cash on hand to satisfy nervous depositors. But it had to make special payment arrangements and some extra clerks were engaged in that task. The rush began as soon as the Bank commenced business and has not subsided till now, but the Bank is keeping open till seven and the time may even be extended. Mr. Amin, the local Manager told me that they are even paying off fixed deposit just to show that the panic is groundless. However, the rush is great and it shows how easily people could go off their heads particularly when the question touches their pockets. However, the Manager assures me that it is prepared to pay off even all liabilities and will not have to solicit outside help to meet 75 per cent of it. As a setoff however it is cheering to note that some local magnates have sent special deposits as a proof of their confidence in the Bank and its management.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

I

Sir,—How slightly the banking sense has been developed amongst our countrymen, how little our people realise the significance of national institutions, how much less they have at heart the interests of organisations which exist solely for the nation is furnished by the sporadic runs on the local branches of our Central Bank of India, Ltd.

As well-wishers of a great and growing national concern, it cannot but pain us to note the avid and unreasoning credulousness of even literate Indians. How people could suspect an institution which does pure banking work only without dabbling in speculative business of any sort, whose authorised capital and reserve is to the tune of four crores and a half, which publishes its full statements of accounts fortnight after fortnight, whose affairs and transactions are rigidly and impartially scrutinised by two of the biggest auditing firms in the land passes our comprehension.

Mr. Editor, I have been banking with the Central Bank for some years and am one of its large shareholders and I make bold to assert that it is sound to the core.

Let our countrymen know that those who in a panicky mood scramble to withdraw their deposits are doing nothing but killing the goose that lays golden eggs; let its Indian cavillers specially beware that by slinging mud at this institution, they are doing nothing but cutting their nose to spite their face. For the Central is predominantly and paramountly a great and glorious asset of the Indian nation, the pride of the country, and the envy of foreigners—an institution, above all, which works with Indian clientele for Indian trade, and Indian brains and Indian resources for an Indian industry, and Indian agriculture and Indian prosperity.

It behoves us then all to cherish and guard such an establishment as we would guard and cherish our own hearths and homes, as we would guard and cherish our own kith and kin, as, above all, we would guard and cherish the fair name and honour of our country.—Yours, etc.,

"HINAAJ."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

II

Sir,—Nationalist to the core as you are you have done well in promptly putting in a very scathing article in your to-day's issue slashing rumour-mongers against the Central Bank of India. It was a Bank that was founded by Sir Pheroseshaw as your paper was the outcome of his masterful spirit and rare foresight, and it is a Bank that is nursed in the arms of that nationalist of nationalists Mr. Sorabji Ponchkhanavala. Be it mentioned to his credit that he kept engaged his whole staff last night upto nearly 10 o'clock and courageously went an making payments to all those who became the victims of mean rumour and spiteful reports. I have cause to believe that there is a clique of ill-wishers of this national concern that is permanently out to do harm to its prestige. Mr. Ponchkhanavala is bravely bearing the brunt of such malicious assaults. Do the public know that while the Bank is making payments it has to rescind the balance of interest etc., in favour of its clients. Why are the ill-wishers jeopardising the claims and interests of thousands whose maintenance is such interest? The able Manager was asked by the Police to stop making payments late at night yesterday but he went on doing so to ensure public confidence as he said. Whole Bombay to-day speaks in appreciative terms about Mr Ponchkhanavala.

It is upto the citizens of Bombay not to be guided away by foolish, ill-founded and absurd rumours. They are safe. Let them rely on the soundness and honesty of the Bank. If we cannot learn to rely upon such of our able and well-managed institutions when shall we learn the lessons of Swaraj?—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)

26 August, 1925.

October.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK.	2297	2300 +3	2279	—18
LIVERPOOL.	1225	1225 unchgd	1221	—4

SEWREE, CLOSING RS. 416-8-0 KHANDI, CLOSING RS. 417-0-0

INTER-COLLEGE CRICKET.

ST. XAVIER'S WIN RAHIMTULLA CUP.

In the final of the Cricket tournament for the Rahimtulla Cup intended for the colleges of Bombay, the St. Xavier's College retained the trophy when they met the Wilson College on the Parsi Gymkhana Ground. The match commenced on Tuesday, the 25th, the Wilson College batting first. The batting was poor E. Mane being the one to enter double figures. The whole side was dismissed for 57. The St. Xavier's started disastrously, but B. Mody, N. Marshall and S. Jamadar pulled the score up. On their dismissal however the remaining bats collapsed, the score board reading 86 runs. E. Mane and J. Dabholkar were responsible for a good recovery by Wilsonians, but with the exception of Shaw, the rest failed badly, the final score being 153 runs. This was at 11-30 on Wednesday when the St. Xavier's went in for the second time having 126 runs to make. The whole side batted moderately and just managed to win the match with one wicket in hand.

WILSON COLLEGE, 1ST INNINGS.

D. Guzder 0, N. Cooper 7, E. Mane 17, J. Dabholkar 8, E. Shaw 0, J. Wagle 7, P. Katboke 2, M. Desai 7 not out, V. Dhumatkar 2, D. Bose 3, V. Dabholkar 0, Extras 4, Total 57.

Bowling:—Suntook 5 wickets for 24 runs.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE 1ST INNINGS

Mody 3 ickets for 8 runs.

C. Mehta 1, P. Mehta 0, M. Dalal 0, B. Mody 19, N. Marshall 38, S. Jamadar 13, K. Suntock 2, S. Vakil 0, M. Mouji 1, R. Vaidya 0, M. Kapadia not out 0, Extras 12. Total 86.

Bowling:—Bose 6 wickets for 38 runs. Dabholkar 3 wickets for 33 runs.

WILSON COLLEGE, 2ND INNINGS.

Guzder 0, Cooper 14, Mane 49, J. Dabholkar 37, Shaw 24, Wagle 1, Katboke 2, Desai 2, Dhumatkar 2, Bose 10, V. Dabholkar 2, Extras 10, Total 153.

Bowling:—Suntock 5 wickets for 49, Vakil 3 wickets for 40.

ST XAVIER'S COLLEGE, 2ND INNINGS

C. Mehta 4, P. Mehta 19, Dalal 8, Mody 16, Marshall 12, Jamadar 19, Suntock 14, Vakil 2, Mowji 2, Vaidya 15 not out, M. Kapadia 4 run out, Extras 13. Total 128 for 9 wickets.

Bowling:—Dhumatkar 5 wickets for 42, Bose 4 wickets for 63.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL.

B. B. A. F. I. BEAT Y. M. C. A'

The B.B.A.F.I. won their last league fixtures this season when they met the Y.M.C.A. "B" on the Cooperage on Wednesday evening. They obtained the points by a margin of two goals but this would have been larger had it not been for the good goal-keeping of Ross. And fortune favoured him too, for on more than one occasion the ball was kicked straight at him when the opposing forward had but to tap it in the corner. Long was at the top of his form and scored a good goal, while several of his accurate drives were well saved by Ross. Mantel gave a refreshing display as full-back for the Battalion and has certainly earned a place in the defence. For the Young Men, Turner was a tower of strength in attack and defence, though the defence in general played well.

The exchanges were very even in the initial period, Long scoring fifteen minutes after the start. Spilling on the Y.M. right wing was working hard and swinging the ball in well but Mantel used his head to advantage.

Midway in the second half Greenhill scored the second goal from close range his first attempt having been pushed back by Ross. In this half the Battalion forwards were all over the Y.M. defence but could not score. The Young Men broke away occasionally but Crisp was only called on twice.

B.B.A.F.I.:—Crisp; Mantel and Taylor; Cohen, Leontzini and Thomas; Mitten, Long, Horley, Greenhill and Snedden.

Y.M.C.A.:—Ross; Grogan and Frazer; Steinhouse, Turner and Carey; Spilling, Robertson, Townsend, Hannah and Lynn.

Referee:—Mr. J. Watson.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 25.

The following are the results of County Cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Warwick vs. Middlesex:—Warwick won on the first innings. Warwick 408. Middlesex 185. (Hewetson 4 for 32) Middlesex followed and made 79 for 2.

Northamptonshire vs. Sussex: Sussex won by 168 runs. Sussex 161, and 389. Northants 96 and 286. (Woolley 121. Tate 5 for 101.) Tate was the first to complete 200 wickets this season and created a record in so far as for the third successive year he has taken 200 wickets and scored 1,000 runs.

Notts vs. Gloucestershire: Notts won by six wickets. Gloucester 168 and 942. Notts 292 and 122 for four. (George Gunn 54 not out).

Glamorgan vs. Leicestershire:—Leicester won by three wickets. Glamorgan 154 and 59. Geary seven for 31. Bale three for ten.) Leicester 122 (Ryan seven for 44.) Leicester in the second innings made 92 for seven. (Arnott three for seven.)

Surrey vs. Yorkshire: The match ended in a draw) Surrey 246 for eight and declared. (Knight 55, Fender 81, not out. Rhodes 4 for 65). Yorkshire 82 for the loss of no wickets. (Sutcliffe 53, not out.)

Hampshire vs. Essex. The match ended in a draw. Essex 145. (Kennedy five for 61.) Hampshire 102 for nine.

FUNDS FOR TESTIMONIAL TO HOBBS.

The Surrey Club heads the special fund which it has opened for a testimonial to Hobbs in recognition of his recent achievements with a donation of 250 guineas.—Reuter's Special.

EBOR HANDICAP.

CHAPEAU WINS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Ebor Handicap at York to-day resulted as follows:—

Chapeau	1
Highbrow	2.
Flintjack	3

Starting price betting was: 100 to 12 against Chapeau, 10 to 1 against Highbrow, 10 to 1 against Flintjack.

Thirteen ran. Won by three lengths. Two lengths separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

"PUBLIC OPINION."

BOMBAY'S NEW EVENING DAILY.

Before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. Venkat Ram declared himself as the Printer and Publisher of a new evening English daily entitled "Public Opinion". The paper will be edited by Mr. R. Venkat Ram and according to the Editor it will be conducted on independent lines and will specialise in comments on current topics and exclusive commercial news. The first issue of the Paper will be out this (Thursday) evening and will be sold at half Anna per copy. The paper will be printed at the Public Opinion Press, Great Western Building, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

In the share market in jutes better tone that developed during closing stages of previous day was not maintained and lower priced shares gave way on selling pressure reflecting some easiness in higher denominations. In coals small business was concluded and tone continued steady for better class of stocks. Teas and cottons attracted no attention in absence of any support. In miscellaneous nothing of importance transpired in this section. Government securities were practically unchanged in tone. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent. loan 1945-55 100 5 1/2 per cent. war bonds 1928 105/4, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 104, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 104/12.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 23, Imperial Bank 361.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 57/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 608/8, Anglo-India 426, Auckland 257, Cheviot 243/8, Clive 41/6, Delta 476/8, Fort Gloster 823, Fort William 383, Gourepore 750, Hooghly ord 76/8, Howrah 41/10, Hukumchand ord 10/4, Kamarhatty 550, Kankinarrah 445/8, Lansdowne 309, Lawrence 619, Lothian 553, National 29/7, Naihati 462/8, Northbrook 55, Nuddea 50/8, Orient 190, Presidency 7/12, Standard 428/8.

Coals:—Bansjorah 7/6, Bhalgora 5/4, Burrakur 24, Hurriledih 51, Huntodih 23/4, Katras Jherriah 85, Patmohna 1/1, Samla Ramnagar 5/4, Seebpore 29/12, Bengal Telephone Corporation pref. 10, U. P. Electric Supply 110.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10/8, India General Navigation ord. 116.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 23, Teen Ali 17.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six and one-eighth pence.—A. P.

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And that criticism is great—and that refinement is greatest of all;
And that the mind governs—and that all depends on the mind.
—WALT WHITMAN.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1925.

A STILL-BORN COMMISSION.

When an autocrat persuades his subjects that he is most accommodating, the latter can occasionally ask for evidence. The speech of His Excellency Lord Reading was a highly remarkable bit of British composition very much like the supper, in which the champagne was hot, the soup was cold and the sandwiches were weary by their long experience of life. As a political oration, it was not different from one, of which it was said "A clever fellow, Mannock. He brings to the obvious such a wealth of reticence that it almost sounds improper." The one real thing in India to day after all the talk of reforms and democracy and after the great war, which was fought as a war of freedom, is irresponsible government. Irresponsibility is not rendered bearable by occasional sweet words, and the Currency Commission, which has been appointed, did strike us as an act of a suave tyrant who expects acquiescence in it on the score of good manners. We must congratulate Mr. Jinnah on the wisdom and courage with which he registered the emphatic protest of this country against the Currency Commission, whose appointment was a direct affront to the Assembly and belied all professions about respecting the wishes of the legislature. If in a mere examination of a system and the consideration of policy in purely advisory manner, the wishes of the legislature have been so seriously disregarded, what faith can the country put in the professions of political reform which the Government are going to effect after consulting the Legislative Assembly? Mr. Jinnah for the first time gave expression in the legislature to the fact, which has been noticed by competent observers for many years past, that there is a conflict of interests between England and India. Sir Basil Blackett's jocular denial of this fact will not mislead anybody; it did not deceive even himself. The conflict has existed and has been proved not merely in opportunities for preferment but for profit. Indians whenever they have run up against vested interests of Englishmen in India, either in the field of mining or forestry, or banking, or insurance or shipping or in any negotiations with regard to concessions and the like with railways and other public bodies, have always found themselves isolated and spurned. To the Englishman, there may be nothing to wonder at or to object to in the constitution of the Currency Commission. To the Indian with his new love of liberty and with the honest desire to see established in his own country full responsible government, every symptom of this kind is galling and hateful. Mr. Jinnah has once again unfurled the banner choosing his own manner and his own moment and has rendered a great public service by exploding one of the official fallacies with regard to India's interests being identical with England's and being safe in the hands of irresponsible English officials.

The discussion on the adjournment reported with undue brevity by the Associated Press has disclosed that it was not the more extreme section of the Assembly but those, who are usually credited with sanity and good sense by the Government themselves, who found the position created by Sir Basil Blackett in connection with the currency commission intolerable. The defence of Sir Basil Blackett indicated reprehensible ingenuity in the sense that he upbraided the Assembly for vilifying the worthy men he had pitchforked into the Commission. To pick out the best English brains and pack the commission with them and then put in, with one solitary exception, weak, accommodating and safe Indians and to chide the representatives of the people on bad manners for criticism, is characteristic of the tricky and shifty tactics of the treasury bench. The moral of the adjournment debate is that this country regards the Currency Commission as unacceptable, as involving the waste of public funds, and as being inconclusive and harmful as a means of enquiry. We feel considerable doubt that such a commission can be improved by putting two or three more Indians on it. We think the time has come when the Assembly should ask for a definite approval of the terms of reference and personnel before they sanction any grants in connection with these Commissions. The privileges of the Executive Government in other countries offer no parallel in India where the Executive Government is not a committee of the majority party of the Assembly, but a set of irresponsible men who owe their position and promotion to the approval of politicians in the United Kingdom. The situation is aggravated by the fact that in the matter of currency and exchange the Government have wronged the country in the past. They have declined to take the right steps which have been pointed out from time to time by earnest Indian representatives. They have used every influence and taken advantage of every factor that would assist them in continuing a scheme of things prejudicial to the best interests of the country, and when they are asked to hold an enquiry into this system, they evade the demand for this enquiry as long as they can and then institute a Commission which stands condemned from every corner of the country. Those who even now feel that after a mild protest of the kind that the Indian Merchants' Chamber have made and the Assembly has registered by this adjournment motion, the Commission may be allowed to go on working and evidence may be tendered before it, would appear in the realm of practical industry, as very stupid individuals. You cannot get oil from sand any more than you can get honest recommendations for the good of this country from a Commission of this kind. We have no apprehension that if this Commission were boycotted, that if no evidence were tendered and if the enquiry was condemned at every stage by public men all over the country, there would be any serious consequences, because we have no hope that this Commission can do justice. If the money is to be spent on such a Commission the Government will spend it, as they spend all the money collected by way of taxation from the country without any popular control. As for the management of currency, they have gone on in the past treating India as a plantation, as a country under military subjection, and have done in the matter of exchange what they have chosen to do regardless of how it affects this country or how the people like it. Giving evidence and co-operating with such a Commission is like the fifth wheel in a coach. The official coach will move on and the fifth wheel is in the ridiculous position of a superfluity. The report of this Commission may not be ready in the sense that a printed copy is available to-day, but its conclusions are foregone and astute men like Sir Basil Blackett are not likely to leave any loopholes for popular views to assert themselves in any direction. As far as human ingenuity can go, the Commission has been planned to secure an endorsement of the views, which Simla holds at present and in accordance with which it is working. It is needless to say that the views of Simla on questions of finance are mere echoes of the views, which are held by the financial committee of the Secretary of State's Council, and in every sense the British officials in India sing to the tune of their "masters' voice." We think such a Commission has no place for a self-respecting Indian to occupy, particularly after the condemnation which it has received, and the only man from Bombay ought to feel the reaction of the protests, which have been made against this Commission, and of the treatment of the city's lasting interests at the hands of the Viceroy.

In its origin and in its constitution this Commission is a political act of the British Government in India. It is impossible to regard it in any other light or to plunge into any deep discussion of the currency issues. Such discussions have taken place before and official errors have been pointed out, but not remedied. To keep India and her best sons in a perpetual atmosphere of theoretical discussion, which does not count and cannot possibly affect the practical incidence bearing on the life of the country, is one of the devices by which the demand for direct responsibility has been evaded hitherto. That demand is not to be met by threats, but should not be weakened by misplaced co-operation with obvious devices of misrule and mal-administration. Commissions of enquiry in the United Kingdom fill a place, which no commissions can in India,—certainly not the mixed Commissions with overwhelming alien majority on which sit feeble Indians over-rating their own importance in the scheme of things. It has been made clear in the Assembly that many important interests in the country have not found a place, that men have found a place in the Commission who do not deserve to be there considering their disloyalty to India's true interests in the past. It is better to feel that one is poor than to count up stock which has lost value. It is better to realise that there is financial mal-administration by irresponsible individuals than to feel that, under the present regime, Indians can secure their country's good by occasional grumbling and apparently grudging co-operation. To tender evidence before this Commission would be like reciting incantations in front of an approaching locomotive pleading for safety. The better plan is to step aside and to let the things take their own course and to merge the chagrin at financial administration of India in the general wail over India's political dependence.

WHERE ARE THEY?

What has happened to the old tradition of public meetings and demonstration in the country? There is enough of official arrogance and general discontent in the country calling for the healthy ventilation of public feeling, but there is also the wide-spread notion that you should not condescend to have anything short of thrilling, conclusive exaction. The analogy of military campaigning which Mahatma Gandhi inculcated, gave to workers the grim manner of silence and strenuous animation. The old habit of cabling belated protests to the Secretary of State was bound to go and we do not regret its virtual disappearance. Mute discipline in the ranks seems, however, to have also induced a feeling of antipathy for demonstrations that are preparatory to all forms of action. Speeches were being treated as platform heroics while the duty of the soldier was to do or die; and, in changed conditions, the habit has clung to publicists of darkly brooding over things in general and saying nothing in particular. Lord Birkenhead delivers a swash-buckling harangue and the Mahatma says that conscious of the country's weakness he is mutely mobilising strength. No speeches, no stirring agitation, no boycott, no burning of any offender's effigy. Those manifestations fail to tally with the sombre mood of sheer action which workers have in their earnestness cultivated and therefore ugly resentment in the minds of the public is rolled inwards in noiseless serenity. Symptomatic of the same temper is the regular habit of leaders who after every official pronouncement confine themselves to the knowing remark that they are not disappointed since they expected nothing from the caboodle of British re-action. The abnormal continuance of a still atmosphere sometimes weakens the power of hearing, and so when wrongs come in crashing succession from London and Capetown and Simla, the leaders are startled into a very mild recognition of trouble. There is no noise, no furore, because words represent hot air; as for action all are contemplating the knock-out blow, though there happens to be nothing doing either way. The fascination for tight lips and lightning action is to a material degree at the bottom of the lethargic dilemma that besets our leaders.

Public meetings and mass-demonstrations must have their place even in the philosophy of the direct actionist, but the silence of grim determination is being transformed into ignoble ease and peaceful sloth. The recruits of the past six years have been trained in the arts of hawking, marching and picketting while the earlier stalwarts who practised old-time agitation are losing their grip through desuetude. The public have lost the sensation of inexorable movement which existed three years ago, and the leaders have lost the flair for the normal forms of agitation which are stirring and attractive, if not quite final. The recoil is enfeebling public life. Under the spell of silence, some leaders who ought to be touring the country and enlisting the attention of the masses have been over-powered by the mastery of their own penmanship. In some distant cave of silence, Sri Arabinde Ghose keeps spinning yards and yards of philosophic doctrine. Lala Lajpatrai is registering his views in a couple of journals. Maulana Mahomed Ali is turning out sheaves of virile reflections in his English weekly. Far be it from us to discount the value of the written word, but we submit that we have named leaders who can command and organise the masses by the strength of the spoken words. Printed stuff is cold and reaches but a few, and the leaders who have the gift of stirring propaganda should relase their pen and enliven public spirit. Their grind in journals, on the other hand, weds them to controversial fads while the sweep of agitation and the contact with inspired people tend to confirm their primary loyalties of patriotism. Our leaders seem all settled down in quiet nooks and corners waiting to be interviewed by correspondents and hoping to be understood by a handful of readers. Very few of them have the vivacity of Mrs. Besant which is not exhausted by the wielding of the pen. To cite other instances: where are our friends P. Sitaramayya, Harisarvottama Rao, Dr. Kitchlew? All are toiling under the cult of efficiency, dread and inscrutably silent. C. Rajagopalachari, a man of conspicuous parts, has also subsided into vegitutional efficiency, sure as the thread that he spins and the ashram-routine he follows. We do not belittle his sense of duty or the utility of his work, but we do feel an immense lack of co-ordination when workers choose their own task, scattered and seclusive. They have lost sight of one another and very few have a permanent address known outside their province. Mazhrul-ul-Huq meditates somewhere, none molesting his ancient solitary reign. Jawharlal Nehru, Vallabbhai Patel, Shankerlal Banker—these must be doing good work unadvertised like Acharya Ray. Umar Sobani, a masterly craftsman of the political board, sits somewhere, like the East, in silent deep disdain. History records the existence of a seer, Panaletius, who used to secrete himself in a dry well and occasionally shout up advice. We very much question whether the lingering rage of disorderly self-effacement on the part of useful workers is not utterly out of focus with the languid realities of the present situation.

The perils to the country, political and economic, are now far more threatening than those that rallied the scattered units eight years ago. Are we robust only at a time of hope and numb at the touch of adversity? Public meetings and demonstrations are the smallest, though indispensable, beginnings of organised action and people who sit cloistered ought to shake themselves up and resume the beginnings. We know that leaders like Lajpat Rai have the grievance of ill-health, but nearly all the strenuous workers India has had, toiled despite ill-health. Very few have the iron constitution of Surendranath Banerjea, but open air agitation is a good tonic for sedentary patients. We have had a plethora of instruction through weeklies and dailies, but when we look for the machinery of action, we see the parts in dislocation. Take for example a campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth which would be a timely rejoinder to cumulative injustice, political and economic. It may not be a perfect triumph but there is room for partial successes in a stricken field. When, however, one asks for men and machinery one gets the picture of old and tried workers lying dispersed in different stages of self-suppression, a few brooding in dismal fret, the rest just commercing with the stars. The work of the men in the legislatures should always be stimulated and supplemented by energy outside. The people are losing the habit and exhilaration of meeting together and offering demonstrations; we talk of village-work, but villages understand the spoken word and like picturesque agitation, and it will not hinder the votaries of solid, silent constructive work. By our tense mid-air routine we are sacrificing useful weapons of agitation and we would ask the leaders to realise how poorly they serve in spite of tried weapons.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Jinnah Blamed.

The Anglo-Indian press has taken the election of Mr. V. J. Patel, with a wry face, but the London "Times," being more supple, simulates patronising joy at the success of the Swarajists. The "Statesman" regards it an unhappy response to Lord Reading's call for co-operation. Its special correspondent further hints that the failure of Mr. T. Rangachari was due to the tactics of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, although we think it was due to the puny weight of Mr. Jinnah's party. Mr. Jinnah intervened in the contest with the suggestion that Mr. Ramachandra Rao should supersede both the candidates and that the support of the Government should be procured in the first instance. The suggestions of procuration was distasteful to Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Jinnah's penetrating plan could not be prosecuted. Says the "Statesman":—"Repentance came too late to Mr. Jinnah and while he voted for Mr. Rangachari he found to his surprise the current he had started of disapproval of Mr. Rangachari's candidature, while in search for another from the Independent party, had gone beyond his control." Mr. Jinnah is a master-mariner, but fluctuations in his course threw Mr. Rangachari out of his track; but both of them no doubt enjoy the reward of feeling that they had followed the pole star of sagacious statesmanship.

A Scandalous Scheme.

The Madras Legislative Council has passed a resolution urging the suspension of the scheme of colonising the Andamans with Moplahs and advising the appointment of a Committee to visit the island and report on the advisability of the scheme. The second part of the resolution was unnecessary in view of the strong denunciation of the entire scheme by non-official members who passed the resolution in spite of official opposition. The Andamans have been condemned even as a penal settlement by an official Committee and it is amazing that any humane and responsible Government should initiate a scheme which will mean the virtual deportation of hundreds of women and children to a place where they will be exposed to both physical and moral dangers—apart from the fact that it will deprive Malabar of a large section of its industrious population. The scheme is indefensible on economic humane and moral grounds and must be abandoned altogether.

Wastage.

The recommendations of the Provincial Board of Agriculture which has just met at Poona should serve as a fresh effective illustration of the wastage consequent upon unrelated activities of common interest. Dr. Harold Mann, who seemed to be justly impatient about the Board which, despite repeated discussions on the subject, did not "get any further" in regard to the industries which may supplement agriculture, would have made many significant discoveries if he had explored the mysteries of the mentality which conducts Government departments. Small-scale industries, variously described as 'home industries,' "cottage industries," "handicrafts" or "art-crafts," are of common interest to all those interested in agriculture, in co-operative enterprise, in the new demands in education and in new methods for rural and urban reorganisation or reconstruction. But it seems to be well-nigh impossible to bring these interests together in a common endeavour for a common purpose. The Agricultural Board resolved to recommend the appointment of a committee, including the Director of Industries and the Director of Agriculture, to collect data about the number of "secondary occupations" to be investigated. The Co-operative Department will, perhaps, some day wake up and appoint a similar committee. And, very likely it will be preceded or followed by the Department of Public Instruction which will demand similar facilities. Every department will be working within the narrow groove of its own peculiar preoccupations. The consequences of such unrelated activities can be easily imagined.

Small-Scale Industries.

Small-scale industries have, it is true, received scant attention in "conventional estimates of national wealth." Their place in the economic life of the nation remains more or less undefined. The condition in the country should have, as Mr. K. H. Vakil in an article entitled, "Art Crafts:—A Neglected Field" published in a recent number of the "Co-operative Quarterly" points out, "indicated the advantages to the nation—unable to utilise its full or intrinsic credit or to obtain or refuse with benefit outside capital—of industries which could, within a comparatively short period, be built up by co-operative effort with the aid of local talent and capital." The loss to the country due to inadequate supply of technical assistance necessary for large-scale, imported industries has been frequently pointed out, but the loss involved in the wastage of local inherited talent remains practically unnoticed. The field for small-scale industries is, Mr. Vakil adds, "under the pressure or rather the tyranny of ruthless competition and uncontrolled greed, becoming narrower every day. What may be regarded as "handicraft" to-day may be to-morrow usurped as a machine-craft by the monopolising proclivities of the age. What we might be hitherto thinking of as 'cottage industries' might soon turn out to be urban industries." The ease with which these could be subjected to machine and mass production adds a not uncertain element. The discussions of the Board of Agriculture make it evident that they also recognise that there have been small-scale industries distinctive of different provinces. Their examination has, therefore, a wider scope than the Board are apt to believe. If the small-scale industries are to receive the attention consistent with their national importance, it should not be difficult for everybody interested directly or indirectly to combine in a joint investigation of common problems.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

INDIAN MEMBERS TO GO TO ENGLAND.

CHAIRMAN TO SETTLE PRELIMINARIES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

On his return from holiday this week, the Rt. Hon. Hilton Young will confer with the India Office regarding the procedure and preliminaries of the Currency Commission. No date has yet been fixed for the Commission's visit to India, but it is understood that it will arrive in India just before Christmas. Before making any tour, the Commission will confer with the Government of India. Hitherto, only visits to Calcutta and Bombay have been arranged, but the bulk of evidence will be taken in Delhi. It is likely that members of the Commission at present in India will be requested to come to England early in autumn as the Commission will take evidence in England before leaving for India. —Reuter.

NATURE AND PURPOSE OF SCIENCE.

TRIBUTE TO GEODETIC WORK IN INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

In his presidential address before the British Association at Southampton, Professor Horace Lamb discussed the nature and purpose of Science and expressed the opinion that the quarters exhibiting suspicion and dislike of Science were now political rather than Ecclesiastical. Habits of sober and accurate analysis promoted by Science were not always favourable to the social and economic theories resting mainly on emotional basis.

Referring to the disappointment and disillusion sometimes expressed in that Science had not produced a new era of prosperity and international reconciliation, Prof. Lamb pointed out that Science was unable to improve human nature, but he claimed that Science tended to increase the intellectual, material and even aesthetic possessions of the world.

Dealing particularly with Geophysics, Prof. Lamb regretted that its observational side had been neglected in England, and paid a tribute to the geodetic gravitational work done most efficiently in the survey of India. He alluded to the institution of Readership in Geodesy at Cambridge, whereby he hoped a gravity survey of the British Isles might be initiated while, with the co-operation of the Navy, he hoped that the gravity chart of the world —hitherto almost a blank so far as the Ocean was concerned—might gradually be filled in. He also regretted the present inactivity in the way of interpretation of seismic records.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

DURHAM MINERS' DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Unsuccessful application of the Unemployment benefit caused 300 miners of the Claraville Colliery, Durham, who have been idle for eleven weeks past, march last night to the residence of the official where they sang "Red Flag" and threw stones, one of which struck a policeman.

The men then returned to the headquarters, and there was no further incident.—Reuter.

PRINCE VISITS A BIG RANCH.

LONDON, August 25.

Huetel.—The royal train left Buenos Aires at midnight, and arrived at Huetel 150 miles from Buenos Aires at seven yesterday morning. The Prince of Wales left at noon for Cesares *estancia* one of the finest ranches in Argentine of 120,000 acres, 30,000 cattle, 50,000 sheep and 3,000 horses. The Prince was escorted from the station by 200 *gauches* who, in their traditional silver-mounted saddlery and equipment, were magnificently mounted.—Reuter's Special.

OBERCASSEL & HEERDT.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Dusseldorf.—The suburbs Obercassel and Heerdt being on the left bank of the Rhine will remain part of the original occupied territory.—Reuter.

"A SETTLED FACT"

RONALDSHAY TO SUCCEED READING ?

"MORNING POST" VERSION.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The "Morning Post" understands it is practically settled that Lord Ronaldshay will succeed Lord Reading next spring.—Reuter.

NOTHING KNOWN AT INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Nothing is known at the India Office regarding the Ronaldshay rumour.—Reuter.

AMERICA AND DEBTOR NATIONS.

PRESIDENT URGES LENIENT TREATMENT.

SWAMPSCOTT, Aug. 25.

President Coolidge now thinks that the American Debt Funding Commission should give the outstanding debtor nations more lenient treatment than that accorded to Britain and determine what measure of respite should be granted. The President states that the Debt Funding Commission while working out the British arrangement established a principle which was afterwards approved by the Congress that the basis of settlement of every debtor should be the debtor's ability to pay and thinks that this basis must not be varied in any instance by the Versailles or any other treaty agreement.—Reuter.

M. CAILLAUX'S BUSY DAY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

M. Caillaux, the French Finance Minister has spent a busy day in London. He first had a long interview with Rt. Hon. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England at the French Embassy. In the afternoon he had another conversation with Mr. Churchill at the Treasury. Afterwards he lunched at the French embassy with Mr. Houghton, the American Ambassador. This afternoon, he received, at the French Embassy Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer and now Chairman of the Midland Bank. This evening, he is expected to have a further interview with Mr. Churchill, after which he will dine with the latter in Downing Street. The only other guests will be Sir Otto Niemeyer, Monsieur Barnaud, the leading British and French financial experts respectively. Mr. Montagu Norman and the French Ambassador. Newspapers regard M. Caillaux's interviews with such chiefs of British finance as Rt. Hon. Montagu Norman and Rt. Hon. McKenna as an important development. His meeting with the American Ambassador is also much commented on.—B.O.W.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The American Ambassador lunched with M. Caillaux to-day at the French Embassy after which both had a long conversation. The interview is regarded as important as, if M. Caillaux is able to get a definite indication of America's claims he may be able to increase his offer to Britain.—Reuter.

DEFINITE AGREEMENT NOT YET.

LONDON, Aug 25.

That the present Anglo-French negotiations will not end in a definite agreement, but that he will return to Paris with new proposals which he will submit to his colleagues, was only concrete statement made by M. Caillaux this evening while discussing with pressmen to-day's numerous meetings. M. Caillaux will probably see Mr. Churchill again to-morrow, and will return to Paris on 27th instant.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS ON DEBT PROBLEM.

LONDON, August 25.

Paris.—While expressing satisfaction at the particularly cordial atmosphere in the conversations between Mr. Churchill and M. Caillaux, newspapers continue to urge the necessity of special consideration to France.

The "Echo De Pariss's" London correspondent says that M. Caillaux insisted that Mr. Churchill should give France equal treatment with Italy. The correspondent hopes that the impression will not gain ground that Britain is using the question of debts to gain Italy's good graces.

The "Petit Journal," referring to the "heavy conditions" that the United States has imposed on Belgium and the suggestion that the United States will impose harsher terms on France says that the foreign Press and public appear to forget that all this will create a state of economic impossibility.—Reuter's Special.

£ 95,660,000 BONDS.

GERMAN LOAN SECURITY.

UNDER DAWES SCHEME.

LONDON, August 25.

The arrival at Croydon, to-day, of Junker Company's triple-engined all-metal monoplane was witnessed by many persons prominent in the field of aviation. It brought bonds of the value of £95,660,000 representing the loan security under the Dawes scheme of reparations. The bonds were placed in the Bank of England motor-van guarded by armed police. German officials who travelled in an aeroplane went to London to attend the breaking of seals and the counting of bonds. This is the first time that such a German aeroplane has landed in England.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

AUSTRALIA & OPIUM IMPORTS.

LONDON, Aug. 25

Geneva.—At the first working session of the Advisory Committee on Opium which is enquiring into drug smuggling, various Government reports were considered. Mrs. Wright of the United States wanted to know what steps were being taken in Australia in the matter of opium imports. Sir John Campbell, the Indian Delegate, said that whatever drugs Australia got came from the United Kingdom and not from India. He explained the measures adopted in India in the matter of illicit trade, and added that the Indian Government had not received any complaint from Australia regarding India's anti-smuggling measures. Opium introduced into Australia was grown principally in Macao and other sources than India.—Reuter.

OPIUM COMMITTEE CONSIDERS REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Geneva.—This morning's sitting of the Opium Committee considered reports from various Goverments respecting the smuggling problem. The cultivation of coca occasioned a lengthy discussion, Sir John Jordan urging the restriction of cultivation, but the Committee felt that the provisions of the recent Convention covered the matter. Sir John Campbell denied that coca was cultivated in India.

The Canadian report showed a considerable decrease in the import of drugs. M. Bourgeois, the delegate of France, made an important statement in which he said he was convinced France would ratify the recent Convention. Sir Malcolm Delevingne drew attention to the large quantity of morphine exported from France in 1923 to Greece and Cuba. M. Bourgeois promised to enquire and take the necessary measure.

Sir John Campbell declared that India had stopped the export of opium to Macao and Persia because of the illegitimate purpose to which opium was used there, and added that India reserved the right to act in this manner in all cases where evidence of misuse was produced.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OPIUM POLICY CRITICISED.

GENEVA, Aug. 25.

This afternoon's session of the League's advisory committee on opium which is enquiring into smuggling disposed of reports of various Governments. In connection with the Indian report Mrs. Hamilton of the United States asked why Government did not prevent export of opium from British North Borneo for the Philippines.

Sir John Campbell (India) replied that the Indian Government had given the matter their careful consideration. Export from North Borneo was trifling compared with 17,000 tons exported from China.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne denied extensive smuggling from Borneo to the Philippines.

Sir M. Delevingne proceeded to scrutinise the Japanese report for 1923 and drew attention to the large quantity of cocaine manufactured totalling 7,000 kilogrammes.

Tsurumi (Japan) read a lengthy statement on the policy of the Japanese Government showing that the imports and exports of manufactured opium were strictly controlled and the manufacture was restricted to the needs of the country and the external trade for medical and scientific purposes.

Sir J. Campbell also drew attention to the large stock of morphine in Japan which he alleged totalled upwards of million ounces.—Reuter.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & OPIUM REVENUE.

LONDON, August 25.

Singapore.—The Straits Settlements Legislative Council has agreed to allot 30 million dollars surplus as a reserve for the prospective loss of revenue from opium. The Council has also raised the customs dues on liquor and tobacco.—Reuter's Special.

"ULTIMATUM" TO CANTON.

CRY FOR BRITISH INTERVENTION.

COMPLETE NAVAL BLOCKADE ?

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Hong Kong.—The decision urging the sending of a cable to Mr. Baldwin asking that an ultimatum should be sent to Canton, making a number of far-reaching demands under threat of a complete naval blockade is contained in a resolution adopted by a "Mass Indignation Meeting". The meeting was of unanimous opinion that British intervention was the only effective method of rescuing Hong Kong and British interests in South China from ruin. Britain was requested to demand the restoration of Canton as an open Treaty Port for trade in accordance with the Treaties, purging Canton and Kwangtung of Bolsheviks, the cessation of anti-British boycott and the establishment at Canton of a Chinese administration which would fully observe the Treaties between China and the Powers.—Reuter.

"END OF BRITISH LEGATION STRIKE"

LONDON, August 25.

Peking.—Most of the strikers at the British Legation have resumed work, or have been replaced and the Legation authorities consider that the strike has practically ended.—Reuter's Special.

TROOPS TO RESCUE KIDNAPPED MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Peking.—There is no news of the kidnapped Missionaries of Szechuan. The Consul at Chengtu reports that he has arranged to send troops from Chengtu to Nienchunsien in an endeavour to rescue the captives.—Reuter.

COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CHIEFS.

LONDON, August 26.

Paris.—A communique from Fez says that the Branes made a counter-attack with hand-grenades and bayonets on the left flank, but were finally repulsed.

An important meeting of the Kaids and Riffi Chiefs was held at Kelaa. The object of the meeting has not yet transpired.

The Air Force reports recrudescence of enemy activity on the whole front in the western sector, though an engagement has not yet taken place.

REINFORCING WEZZAN FRONT.

A Tangier message reports that Abdel Krim is reinforcing the Wezzan front with a view to an offensive to be directed by his brother. Abdel Krim is also fortifying the coast against a possible landing to the east of Tetuan.—Reuter.

FRENCH REPEL JEBEL DRUSE ATTACK.

LONDON, August 25.

Paris.—A message from Cairo says that 1,500 Jebel-Druse rebels attacked Damascus, yesterday morning, but they were met by French aeroplanes and cavalry and driven back in the direction of Jebel-Druse, suffering heavy casualties.—Reuter's Special.

OPERATIONS TO SUBDUE TRIBESMEN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Paris.—The French, this morning launched operations with the object of forcing into submission Brane tribesmen who are the neighbours of Thouls.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING TROUBLE.

LONDON, August 25.

Melbourne.—The crew of the "Euripides" have joined the strikers. The crew of the "Chitral" who remained loyal have written a letter to Mr Walsh, stating that while they sympathise with the opposition to decrease in wages they are not prepared to dishonour the agreement and consider that any rectification of it should be made in England.

Adelaide.—A meeting of South Australian seamen has decided to support the strike.

Brisbane.—300 British seamen have passed a resolution supporting the strikers in other ports and urging the Australian Seamen's Union to appoint a London representative at the earliest possible moment.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKE SPREADS TO S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The unofficial strike of seamen has spread to South Africa. According to a report the s. s. "Sandgate Castle" has been held up at Durban.—Reuter.

EAST AND WEST

MAHARAJAHS AND THEIR MONEY

INDIAN STORE DEPOT SCANDAL.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, August 6.

The "Herald" of Tuesday published an article from an Indian correspondent on the subject of Maharajahs. It points out that the Maharajah of Patiala will spend lakhs on his tour in this country. Every penny spent in such journeys means, says the writer, actual "bread taken from the mouths of his starving subjects." The latter are the people who pay for all this pump. The Maharajah of Judhpur is another potentate who is spending a fortune in England. "Will it be too much," asks the writer, "to ask what percentage of his State revenue is spent on the personal expenses of the Maharajah and his family, and what percentage is spent on education sinitation, industrial development, agriculture and so on."

Quite a necessary enquiry; but we do not notice at the same time an enquiry into the expenditure of the English potentates and representatives. Native inequality is bad, but alien extravagence is at least as bad; and some people think it even worse.

INDIAN LABOUR MEN IN ENGLAND.

It is with real regret that we approach the end of the Indian Labour leaders' visit. It is a great loss to us that they are unable to stay till September, and to put before the Trades Congress and the East-West Conference, the real Indian position, as a set-off to the Convention Bill propaganda. The latter is obstinately supported by a self-appointed group of Labour spokesmen for India. Nothing that Mr. Horniman, or Mr. Saklatvala, or the Nationalist Press of India may say in correction of their erroneous views gives this group pause. The statements of the newcomers in July, however, first irritated and then alarmed this band. What we needed was the driving home of the truth at the Congress and elsewhere. This is not to be. Messrs Joshi, Chamanlal and Goswami will be far from the scene, and the limelight will play chiefly on engineers of false propaganda.

INDIA STORE DEPOT IN LONDON.

The scandal of the wages paid to the Staff at this Depot which is under the direct control of the Legislative Assembly, has been placed before the High Commissioner for India Sir Atal C. Chatterjee by a member of the L. A. The M.L.A. reports that he "talked to Sir Atul about the members of his staff, but could not do anything mere. The fact is," he goes on to say, "that he is anxious to reduce his staff." Now, this is more than "unsatisfactory"; it is an additional scandal. The English trade union of the employees of the Indian Government Store Depot proved by documentary evidence that their pay was inferior to that paid in English warehouses for work of an analogous character. After patiently enduring the disparity, they asked for a deputation of the Union to be received. The High Commissioner has throughout adopted a tone which is a (to Englishmen) ridiculous copy of the high-and-mighty British die-hard. He requested a "Statement" from the staff, in place of a trade union delegation. The men presented the "Statement," as requested, but added:—"It must not be considered that the men have in any way forfeited their legitimate right to have their case stated to the High Commissioner personally, through their trade union officials." Neither their statement, nor their application for the reception of a deputation, would appear to have produced any result. Anticipating this, we have asked a member of the L. A. who was at Geneva at the same time as Sir Atul to approach him there. This he found impracticable. When both were in London, he did speak to him, and the result of the talk to this modern Pooh-Bah was that he hints that "the real fact is that he is anxious to reduce his staff." We desire (respectfully, more or less) to deny that this is the real fact. We do not deny that it may be the gentleman's real determination to punish his staff by turning some of them out on to a market crowded with a million unemployed. It must be remembered that one of the arguments of this brilliant specimen of East Indian Reformed Government has been that the men in the Depot are better paid than *some* (quite different) workers in the employment of the British Government. He carefully ignored not only the difference of the work, but the continuity of employment and *the payment of pensions by the British Government*. If he carries out his scandalous threat of shortening the staff of the Lambeth Depot, he will turn them out without any resource; indeed this is the gravamen of the affair.

THE ASSEMBLY MUST MOVE.

A profoundly unsatisfactory situation will be created in British democratic circles if the Legislative Assembly does not take up this matter and veto the intended action of the High Commissioner. At the same time, trade union opinion here requests that the remuneration question shall also be taken up by the Assembly. The data are being supplied to Labour representatives of the Assembly.

We expect that an attitude of amused neutrality will be adopted by some members, who will doubt the weight of "democratic circles," and "trade union opinion." These ostrich politicians are reminded of the recent coal dispute here, and of the settlement. The force that can make a Conservative Government negotiate a settlement at a cost of ten million pounds, is strong enough to block Indian reforms if it is driven to it by the infamy of Indian dismissals of English workmen for asking for English rates of pay. To Indian Nationalists we say:—Don't risk it. Give your High Commissioner his instructions and settle the scandal. Veto the dismissals, and advance the wages to English rates.

MATERNITY BENEFITS.

MR N M JOSHI'S BILL.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

A heavy agenda of non-official bills formed the list of business of the Assembly, to-day.

Sir B. N. Mitra, replying to Mr. K. C. Neogy, laid on the table a copy of the final draft of the Broadcasting License and said that the administration of broadcasting would be in the hands of the Licensee. The machinery of the Post and Telegraph Department would be employed in the control of broadcasting. The establishment of the Advisory Board on broadcasting was under the consideration of Government. Toll broadcasting would not be allowed at the commencement of the broadcasting service. If a demand for it arose subsequently the matter would receive consideration.

INDIANS ABROAD.

The position of Indians in Kenya, South Africa, Tanganyika and Fiji was raised by a number of members including Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. K. C. Neogy and Mr. B. Das.

Mr. Bhore, replying, said that the Government was not disposed to raise with the League of Nations the question of the Indians in Tanganyika until a method of patient negotiations with the Colonial Office held out the prospect of a satisfactory settlement. The Colonial Office had now informed them of the approval of the proposal of the Governor of Tanganyika to appoint a committee to investigate the question of trade license and the possibility of raising by alternative taxation the revenue at present accruing from the Profits Tax. Both European and Indian trade communities would be represented on the Committee.

Sir Purshotamdas asked as to whether Gujarati was to be recognised as a language in which accounts are kept as recommended by the Ormsby-Gore Committee.

Mr. Bhore said that if the proposed committee abolished the Profits Tax that could fully meet the wishes of the questioner, but if it did not then the Government of India would press for recognition of Gujarati.

Sir Purshotamdas repeatedly warned that there might be no time left between the Committee's report and the date when the new rules would come into force.

Mr. Bhore assured him that every endeavour would be made to make a representation in time.

Mr. Shunmukum Chetty suggested that the Colonial Office be asked to suspend the operation of the Act until a final decision was arrived at after the Committee's report.

POSITION IN KENYA.

Mr. Bhore promised to consider the question. As regards the position in Kenya, Mr. Bhore said that one Indian had been appointed to the Executive Council and the Indian community had agreed to the nomination of five Indian representatives on the Legislative Council.

Mr B. Das asked whether Government was satisfied with this position.

Mr. Bhore: "Not entirely." As regards South Africa the Government of India had not yet reached an understanding with the Union Government on the general question of racial discrimination. They were negotiating to arrange a conference to consider the Indian question in South Africa. A copy of the new bill introduced in the Union Assembly was on the way to India. He could not state what action would be considered desirable in case the negotiations failed. As regards Fiji the position was still under consideration.

Further questioned by Raja Raghunandan Prasad, Mr. Bhore said that negotiations had been proceeding with the Union Government since April last.

Sir Charles Innes, replying to Mr. B. Das, said that the Government contemplated appointing Trade Commissioners in countries with which India had important trade relations but for reasons of economy a Trade Commissioner had been appointed in London only.

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON AND MALAYA.

Replying to Mr. Venkatpatiraju, Mr. Bhore said that the daily wages of Indian labours in Ceylon and Malaya States was as follows:—In Ceylon a man's wages in the low country were from 30 to 35 cents a day, in the middle country from 35 to 40 cents and in the up country from 40 to 45 cents. Woman's wages in the same places were from 25 to 30 cents, 30 to 35 cents and 30 to 35 cents respectively. In the Malaya State a man's wages were from 30 to 35 cents and woman's wages from 20 to 40 cents. The figures for Fiji were not available. The whole question of fixing standard rates of wages for Indian labour in Ceylon and Malaya was now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Replying to the same member, Sir Basil Blackett said that the loan of 12 crores this year had been abandoned because of improvement in the Ways and Means position amounting to 166 lakhs in England due mainly to the understanding on capital account and of 721 lakhs in India due to overcautious estimation of incomings and outgoings in the year 1924-25 by the provincial governments both on revenue and on capital account.

Replying to Mr. B. Das Sir Charles Innes said that 20 to 30 lakhs would be saving to Government from the duties raised by the Steel protection Act up till September 1925 after deducting the bounties.

A number of questions from Dr. Lohokare on Medical Service were answered

(Continued on page 8.)

MATERNITY BENEFITS.

(Continued from page 7).

but the general reply was that the matter was still under consideration.

Mr. Rangachariar presented a report of the Select Committee on his Bill to regulate the use of firearms on dispersing crowds.

A PERMISSIVE MEASURE.

Mr. Rangachariar moved that the Bill to amend the Registration Act of 1908 be referred to a select committee. The Bill is intended to enable local Governments to allow sub-registrars to hold necessary enquiry as to execution etc. which is at present held by Registrars only.

Mr. Tonkinson pointed out that if the Bill was passed it would serve little purpose.

Mr. Doraiswamy Ayangar, Mr. K K. Chanda and Lala Dunichand supported the Bill while Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Henry Stanyon opposed it. The main argument for the opposition was that sub-registrars were not capable enough to test a document.

Government did not oppose the Bill as it was a permissive measure and as it might be of convenience to some.

The motion was carried by 47 votes to 41 votes.

After lunch Pandit Motilal Nehru represented that as it was not possible to make much progress with the business today, another day might be allotted for business left over from to-day.

The Home Member said it was not in his power to assign a day, but he was quite agreeable to non-official business being discussed to-morrow, after official business was over.

The President said it was not desirable that non-official business should be taken over to an official day, but if the House desired it he would be agreeable.

MATERNITY BENEFITS BILL.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved the appointment of a select committee on his Maternity Benefits Bill. He said the principle underlying his Bill was only this, that there should be prohibition of employment and for that period maternity benefits should be provided for. As to how much this benefit should be and how it should be provided were matters of detail which could be examined in select committee. His Bill was opposed by Burma and Punjab Governments, Governments of C. P., C. P. and Madras had approved of the principle of his Bill. Assam Government favoured the principle but opposed the Bill on the curious ground that the present maternity benefits granted in Assam tea gardens were more generous than those laid down in the Bill and that enactment of the Bill might make employers in Assam less generous.

Mr. Joshi was surprised that some I.C.S. officers had opposed the Bill, forgetting that they were entitled to free passage both ways for their families. As regards Bombay, Government could not expect anything better than opposition from a Government containing two of the biggest Indian capitalists, European members who looked after the interests of European employers and a conservative Governor. "If there is a hell on earth, it is in the City of Bombay." (Laughter). The Bombay Council had passed a resolution favouring the principle of his Bill.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer supported the motion in principle as it brought forward a humanitarian piece of legislation.

Mr. Cosgrave said so far as Assam was concerned the measure was unnecessary and undesirable and out of 500,000 women who would benefit by the Bill half the number were employed in tea gardens. Mr. Cosgrave said while Mr. Joshi had based textually some clauses of his Bill on the Convention of the International Labour Conference, he had proceeded to evolve his own scheme putting on the employers alone the burden of raising a maternity benefit fund.

Mr. Joshi:—No

Mr. Cosgrave continuing said, the Convention had, on the other hand, suggested either an insurance scheme or asked public funds to contribute to maternity benefit. He mentioned that even Great Britain had not yet ratified this Convention.

Mr. Joshi:—Do you mean to tell me that there are no maternity benefits in England?

Mr. Cosgrave:—There is, but both employers and women contribute to it half and half.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

Sir B. N. Mitra opposed the Bill for practical reasons. Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhri had expressed the opinion that maternity benefits should be on a voluntary basis. The majority of provincial Governments, particularly Bengal and Bombay, were opposed to the Bill. The latter pointed out that in cotton mills, women already absented themselves generally for six weeks. Practically all the provincial Governments had found practical difficulties in working the Bill—difficulties regarding management, disbursement and assessment. Sir Bhupen, concluding, said that the evil proposed to be met by Mr. Joshi did not exist in India to any appreciable extent and that the best way to meet it would be to foster the growth of voluntary association for provision of maternity benefits or better still maternity insurance be started to which employers, employees and the State should all contribute. Let Trade Unions be started and when sufficient data were available, action if necessary could be taken on the question of maternity benefits. The present Bill was both unnecessary and undesirable.

Discussion on the Bill was proceeding when the Assembly was adjourned till to-morrow when after official business discussion on Mr. Joshi's Bill and other non-official Bills will be continued.—A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

ADJONRNMENT MOTION.

The following is the concluding portion of Tuesday's debate in the Legislative Assembly on Mr. M. A. Jinnah's motion for adjournment of the House in regard to the Currency Commission.

Pundit Motilal Nehru said, Sir Basil had told that the Indian members of the Commission had the courage of their convictions He agreed and said they had the courage of differing from the Indian point of view on important questions. (Laughter.) Because these members had the courage of differing from Indians therefore they were...

Sir Basil Blackett: Please don't forget that I said so as an argument against Mr. Raju's observations

Pundit Motilal Nehru: That is exactly my point. These members have been chosen because they have unbounded capacity of differing from the Indian public opinion. The experts on the Commission must be to give advice, and not to form a majority. At the same time, I do not want Government to attach importance to anything that has been said against the members of the Commission. I support the motion because Sir Basil Blackett looks upon these people as representatives of true interests of India, and also because they have the courage of differing from Indian opinion.

ATTACK ON PERSONNEL DEPRECATED.

Sir Alexander Muddiman deprecated the practice that was becoming too common that whenever any Commission was appointed by Government, the Europeans and Indians alike should be attacked. India required the best that was available in the world, especially on a problem such as currency. The Assembly would not be serving India's interest by adopting the attitude of this character. The Assembly was entitled to remark that the representation of India's interests was not adequate. But let there be no attack on the personnel of the Commission. The task of those who sit on the Commission was onerous and tiresome and therefore, Sir Alexander deprecated in the Assembly's own interests the attitude it had adopted.

Mr. Jinnah, replying to the debate, said he was disappointed at the reply of Government, and emphasised that the Assembly's vote this evening was merely a vote of dissatisfaction on the one question that Indian interests were not adequately and effectively represented.

Sir Basil Blackett: I do not think that when we are appointing members for Commissions we should consult leaders of political perties in the Assembly. Sometimes it might happen that there is no leader at all, and there might be urgent need for selecting members for a Commission. A vote on this question would be a special censure on persons who constitute the Commission. (Cries of "No.")

A voice: It is a vote for an increase in the number of Indians on the Commission

Sir Basil Blackett: That is obviously a very difficult thing to do. It is as impossible as Mr. Jamnadas might be expected to vote with me in the Government lobby (Laughter). The opinion that has been voiced on this question will no doubt be considered by the Government of India. I myself consider the Commission as constituted is a very good one and do not want an addition of members. But, of course, the Government would consider the Assembly's opinion.

The adjournment motion was put to the vote and carried by 64 against 45 votes.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

MR. PATEL THANKS.

SIMLA, August 26.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has already received over 250 telegrams and cablegrams besides numerous letters of congratulation on his election as Prsident of the Legislative Assembly. Owing to pressure of work he is not yet able to acknowledge these communications, and to thank the ladies and gentlemen who have sent them. He will do so shortly and in the meantime apologises to them for this unavoidable delay.—A. P.

SIR F. WHYTE

ALL PARTY ENTERTAINMENT.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

It is understood that the Swarajya Party meeting this afternoon decided to join other parties in giving a garden party to Sir Frederick Whyte.—A. P.

LECTURING TOUR.

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The Edinborough correspondent of the 'Madras Mail" understands that Sir Frederick Whyte is returning home *via* Australia, New Zealand and the United States. Sir Frederick does not expect to be back in Scotland before this time next year. He has accepted an invitation to deliver the Lowell lecture in Boston in the autumn of next year, and has also undertaken to give a series of five lectures on India under the Norman Waite Harris foundation in Chicago and to speak to the students of Virginia University.—A.P.

RIFF LEADER'S MESSAGE TO LATIN AMERICA.

AN APPEAL FOR SYMPATHY IN RIFFS' WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

Abdel-Kerim, the brave leader of the Riffs has addressed to following message to the peoples of Latin America :—

My Dear Brothers,

Responding to the courteous invitation of the Grupo Renovacion of Buenos Aires I address myself with a heart filled with joy to all Latin Americans at this glorious hour when they celecrate the feat of arms that won their independence and liberated them from a foreign yoke.

No right is more sacred and inalienable than that of every people to rule itself, to give itself the form of government best suited to its temperament and its aspirations. The observances commemorating the centennial of Ayacucho find an echo in the heart of every nation that is struggling for freedom, and I share your sentiments on that occasion with justifiable enthusiasm in my capacity as Provisional Regent of the Riff Republic.

The heroic people of Marocco are fighting for the same ideals that Miranda Moreno, Bolivar, and San Martin vindicated. I have always loved and admired these heroes of your nation and only yesterday our hearts were thrilled by the glorious and heroic deeds of Macco and Marti. We possess racial, cultural, and religious qualities that forbid our tolerating dependence on any European Power. In the same way that you a century ago fought to vindicate your national independence' we to-day are offering our lives and fortunes on the altar of our national liberty.

Europe, corrupted by a world war and filled with moral anarchy by the imperialist greed of its capitalist regime, has forfeited the right to impose its ideas and its will upon the people of other continents. we aspire to erect civilization based on canons of peace and social justice. We peoples of Arab stock long to throw off the yoke of England, of France, of Italy, and of Spain, Our brothers in Egypt have struck the first blow, and I confidently hope that the world will soon witness the second blow here in Morocco. Then the hour will strike for Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, whose people are already preparing for the moment of their great delivery.

Our cause is a just cause, exactly as was yours. We are not moved by hatred of Spain which in the olden days was our fatherland and the cradle of our ancestors. All educated Spaniards know that in the golden age of their art a majority of their people were Arabs. And the fatal hour when a religious war caused our explusion from a Peninsula embellished by our art and enriched by our industry was also the fatal hour that doomed that beloved land to the irreparable decadence in which it is now submerged.

The baneful chauvinism of a military and Catholic caste in Spain has plunged her people into an insane and disastrous war, that has made Morocco the cemetery of her sons and a bottomless pit into which she has flung her wealth. Poor Spanish boys are sent here to die, just as they were sent one hundred years ago to die in the valleys of the Andes, and thirty years ago to die in fever swamps of Cuba.

We abhor such slaughter, We demand the Spaniards desist from these futile heroics and evacuate Morocco as they evacuated your America, leaving us to resume the labours of peace, industry, and enlightenment that will make it possible for us to take our merited place in the fraternity of nations as you have done.

I address you as brothers because the Spanish blood that curses in your veins is largely Arab, as it was in the veins of all the Spaniards from the southern half of the Peninsula who sailed out of Palos, Seville, and Cadiz to carry to your America the Arab spirit that still stirs in your Gauchos and "Llaneros," even though under the banner of a different faith.

My dear brothers, receive the prayers for your prosperity and happiness lifted to Allah by all citizens of this Riffian Republic; and at the same time I beg you to pray to your gods and to your saints that the day may come when our independence shall dawn, as yours has already dawned.

The glorious anniversary of Ayacucho is an inspiration for every oppressed people. We cherish its lesson in our hearts, and hold cheaply thousands upon thousands of our lives if they must be paid as the price of our own liberty.

We shall struggle on without ceasing until we have finished our task of redeeming all Arab peoples of the Mediterranean Coast and Eastern Asia, A free Morocco and a free Egypt shall be the two pillars from which shall spring the renaissance of a race that has honored humanity with three glorious civilizations.

My dear brothers, listen with sympathy to this message that the people of Morocco send you through my mouth with all the warmth of the blood that fills their hearts. I need not say that in appealing for your sympathy we do not ask you to become enemies of Spain, with whom you have become completely reconciled since she has brought herself to recognize your sacred right to independence.

We too, after our Ayacucho, which Allah and our valour will eventually win for us, shall see our right to independence at length recognized by Spain; and then we shall renew our friendship with her as with an old and beloved sister.

We regret that our state of war and the fact that we are not recognized by the imperialistic governments of Europe prevent our sending a special mission to the celebration of glorious Ayachuo. But be assured that we shall not wait for the next centennial to establish solid relations of friendship and fraternity with your governments, conceived in a spirit of sincerity very different from the conventional hypocrisy that characterizes the current diplomacy of capitalist imperialism.

My dear brothers, the people of Morocco address these words to you from battle-grounds that the enemy is abandoning day by day, and they join you in honouring the centennial of Ayacucho through your friend.

ABD-EL-KERIM

Provisional Regent of the Riff Republic.

THE RIFF LEADER.

Courtesy: "New Orient."

ABD-EL-KERIM.

FEAR OF OBLIVION.

ELDERS' RUSE TO AVOID IGNOMINY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

I understand that a desperate effort is being made by certain elected and nominated non-official members of the Council of State for the extension of their terms of offices in consequence of the dread which many of them have already come to entertain of the coming general elections to the Council of State. I have come across a printed paper purporting to be the draft of the "humble memorial to be submitted by the elected and nominated non-official members of the Council of State" imploring Lord Reading to extend their period of office by the use of the extraordinary provisions contained in Section 63 D of the Government of India Act. After the usual formal averments the draft memorial proceeds to state that "Your Excellency's humble memorialists respectfully venture to submit that during the last four years of their existence the present members of the Council of State have invariably and avowedly adopted a line of conduct actuated by loyalty and devotion to Government and co-operation and they have studiously abstained from assuming an attitude savouring of disrespect, arrogance, non-co-operation, obnoxiousness and obstructiveness contrary to the demands of public policy, law and order and the efficiency of the administration seriously detrimental to the public interest." The memorialists then proceed to "the authority of the Montford Report and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's speech as to the need of attracting to the Council of State the best men available in the country and that since the first regulations for election were framed times have considerably changed and a new atmosphere has been created by the existing conditions and environments." They therefore, beg that with a view to maintain the dignity of the Council of State designated as a body of elder statesmen the regulations may be revised with advantage under the present special circumstances not contemplated originally. They also state that they are anxious to obtain the franchise of women in their favour and conclude "under the special circumstances the memorialists have truthfully and frankly ventured to represent for Your Excellency's kind coguizance, your memorialists respectfully pray that Your Excellency will in the exercise of the power vested in Your Excellency by the proviso (b) to Section 63 D of the Government of India Act Your Excellency will be so graciously pleased as to extend the period of the present Council of State by one year and also to consider the desirabilty of revising the existing regulations in consultations with the Local Governments and Administrations."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL LIBERAL CONFERENCE

POONA, Aug. 26.

Arrangements for the fourth session of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, which opens here in the Kirloskar Theatre on the 29th instant in the morning are nearing completion. The President-elect Mr. C. Y. Chintamani arrives on the evening of the 28th and will be the guest of the Servants of India Society. Arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the delegates are also being made. The Reception Committee is over one hundred strong and a large number of delegates from all parts of the Presidency are expected.

Mrs. Vidyagauri Ramanbai has consented to preside over the Social Conference which meets here on the 31st instant.—A.P.

REVOLT ON A CRUISER.

COMMUNIST ORIGIN SUSPECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Paris.—Incidents leading up to the court-martial of some of the crew of the "Courbet" occurred in June during a cruise from Toulon to Naples. Grumblers over food refused to leave the shores of Naples, and a meeting of engineroom hands decided to refuse to get up the steam. When the cruiser sailed for Oran, the captain ordered armed marines to surround the mutineers and caused the ringleaders to be arrested. It is suspected that the revolt was of Communist origin.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is reported of Major General Reginald Mutford.—Reuter's Special.

Forest Hills, (U.S.A. Aug. 25)—Miss Helen Wills has retained the Women's National Lawn Tennis Championship by defeating Miss McKane 3—6, 6—0, 6—2.—Reuter's Special.

London, August 25.—Beary's license has been restored.—Reuter's Special.

Washington, August 25.—The United States Government has formally accepted China's invitation to participate in the Customs Conference in October.—Reuter.

London Aug. 26.—Unemployment last week, increased by 29,000 making the increase in the past three weeks over 100,000 The total unemployment figure now stands at 1,298,000.—Reuter's Special.

London, Aug. 26.—Including subscriptions received from distant parts of the Empire, St. Paul's Preservation Fund has reached a quarter million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

Vienna, Aug. 26.—The death has occurred of Field Marshal Von Hoetzendorff who commandded the Austro-Hungarian armies in war.—Reuter's Special.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

OFFICIAL BILLS.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Six Government Bills were introduced in the Council of State to-day without discussion. No questions were put by non-official members. Sir William Currie was nominated a member of the External Capital Committee. Cheers greeted the information of the Secretary that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment made by this Council to the Provindent Fund Bill, thereby avoiding a joint session.

Mr. Crerar moved for leave to introduce a Bill to supplement the Oudh Courts Act, 1925. This Bill was necessitated by the establishment of the Chief Court for Oudh. It is to give effect to the amendments deemed to have been made by Section 49 (1) of the Act. In regard to the nine enactments the House agreed to its introduction again.

On the motion of the Home Secretary, the Council allowed the introduction of a Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, providing for the transfer of entries in registers of Superintendents of Police in case the tribes change their residence from one district to another.

Mr. Chadwick's motion, introducing a Bill to amend the Cotton Transfer Act, 1923, was also agreed to. By this Bill the local Governments are given some discretion in the matter of restricting import of cotton in any protected area.

MINOR BILLS.

Sir Narsimha Sarma then introduced a Bill making very minor alterations in the Trusts Act, 1882, the Electricity Act, 1910. The Mines Act, 1923, The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1923, The High Courts Jurisdiction Act, 1872, and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1892, and repealing the Burma Laws Act, 1898.

Mr. Crerar obtained leave of the Council to introduce a Bill supplementing certain provisions of the Madras, Bombay and Bengal Children Acts. These Acts now contain provisions affecting the Appellate and the revisional jurisdiction of the respective High Courts. It has been held that such provisions are *ultra vires* of the local Legislatures. Hence this validating measure.

Lastly, the Commerce Secretary introduced a Bill to amend the Ports Act, 1908, by which the Government of India is empowered by a notification to exempt from the operation of Section 31 for any port sailing vessels below a specified tonnage. The immediate cause of bringing this Bill has been that the recent improvements in the Karachi Port have made it unnecessary to apply Section 31 to a sailing craft of five hundred tons. It had been found necessary to enable a small sailing craft visiting Karachi to be exempted from the necessity of having on board a pilot or a harbour master, or an assistant of the port officer.

The Bills having been introduced, Mr. Chadwick suggested to the Council the nomination of the following members to serve on the Joint Committee on the Bill relating to the carriage of goods by sea. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir William Currie, Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, Mr. V. Ramdas, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and himself (Mr. Chadwick.)

The House agreed to the proposal.

Sir Narsimha Sarma informed the Council that on Monday the Bills introduced to-day would be taken into consideration.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

ITALIAN JOURNALISTS' REQUEST TO MAHATMA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Signor Iginio Gibelli and Herr Antony Rundinger who are touring the world on bicycles have arrived here and called on Mr. Gandhi on Monday. They tried to get Mr. Gandhi to give a message from India to the world in their autograph book, but Mr. Gandhi was not prepared for it. As Monday is observed by Mr. Gandhi as the day of silence he wrote as follows:—"If you will please come some other time when I am speaking I shall talk to you and then decide whether to give you something in your book or not. I admire your zeal. I doubt its wisdom. You will not have me to give you something for mere form." Being asked if he did not think it wise to write a message from India to the world Mr. Gandhi wrote: "I want the whole world to know all about my country. You are most welcome so far as your visit is concerned."—A.P.

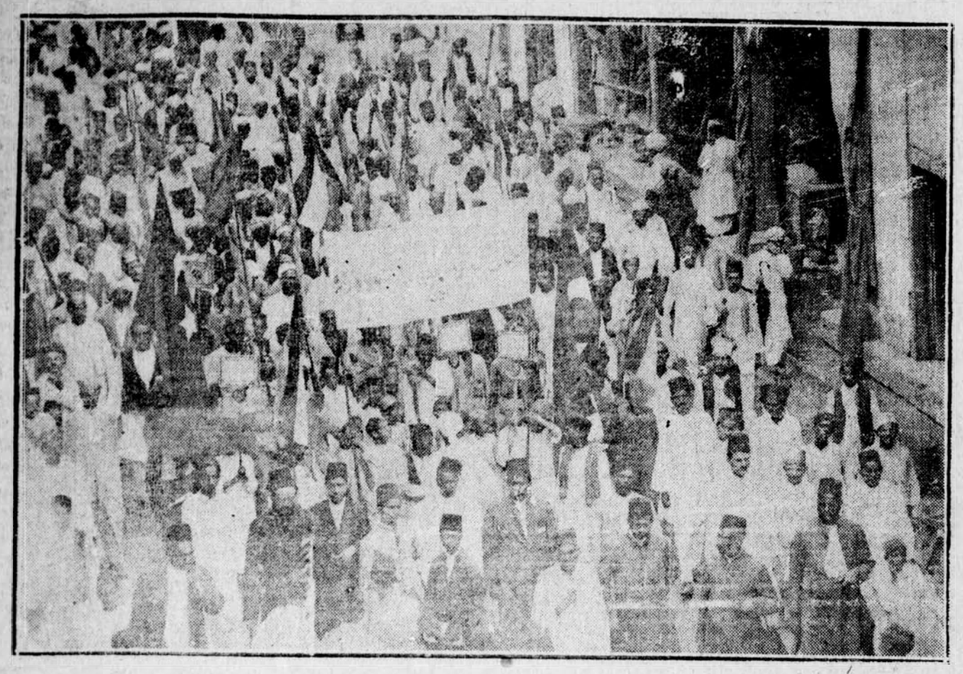
OFFICAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captains T. B. C. Piggott and J. P. Robinson, Aides-de-Camp, left Kirkee for Ahmednagar on Tuesday and returned the same day.

Captain and Mrs. E. J. Headlam and Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

A Secunderabad message states that Sir Ali and Lady Imam arrived here by mail on 25th evening. With Sir Ali Imam have arrived other barristers. The nature of their visit is not yet known.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST.



A view of the procession of Bombay Muslims held on Tuesday to demonstrate their sorrow and indignation at the reported bombardment of Medina.

THE GOVERNOR AT SHOLAPUR.

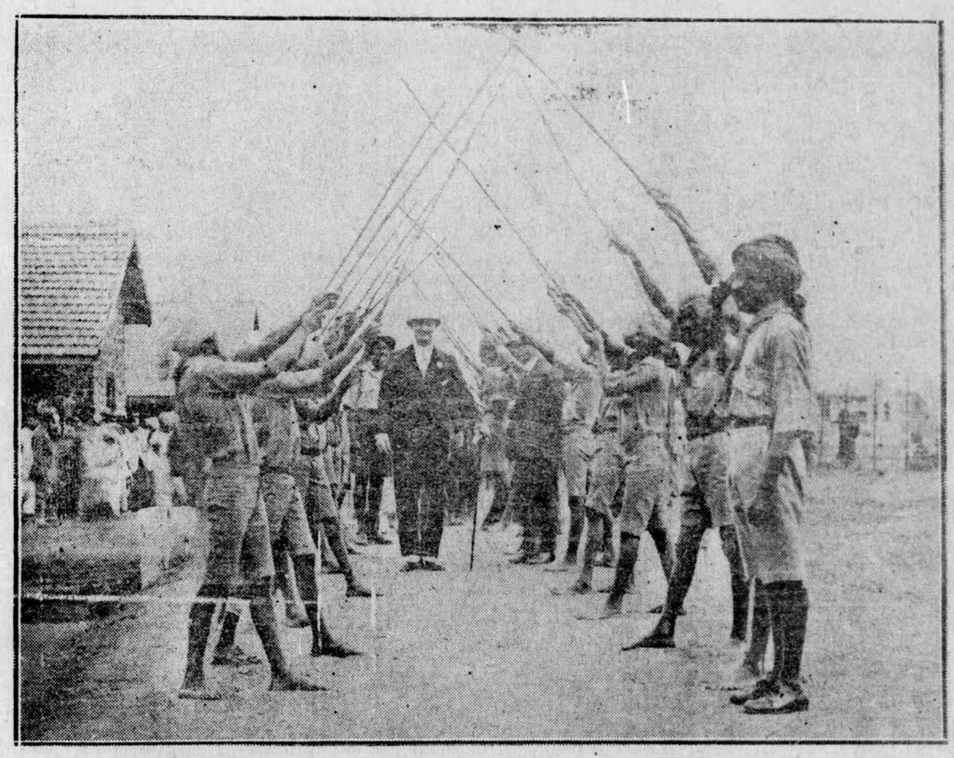


Photo by Kulkarni Bros.
H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson passing throughthe arch of staves made by the Criminal tribe settlement boy scouts at Umedpur Settlement, Sholapur.

OCCUPATIONS FOR RYOTS.

NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE ENQUIRY

MARKETING OF MANGO-CROP

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi opened the proceedings of the Provincial Board of Agriculture at Poona at the Council Hall at 12 noon yesterday. In welcoming the delegates he said:—

"It will be remembered that the last meeting of the Board was held in September 1923 under the presidentship of my Hon. colleague Khan Bahadur Hidayatalla, who held the charge then. You must also be aware that Government were not slow in appreciating the good work done by the last Board. Orders on the resolutions of the last Board were issued soon after my coming into office. I am often asked as to what action Government has taken on the deliberations of the last Board. I know it will interest those of us present to-day, particularly those who perhaps do not know what consideration Government has given to these resolutions, if I briefly alluded to the action Government has taken thereon. Many of the recommendations of the Cattle Breeding Committee's report have, I am glad to say, been accepted by Government and the remainder are still under consideration. Vigorous action has been taken in the matter of co-operation with the existing bodies like the Gowrakshans for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, in the matter of the extension of the system of premium bulls, and without finally committing Government I would not wonder if the breeding farm for the *Gir* cattle and milking buffaloes were an accomplished fact before the coming year. The matter, however, is under careful consideration."

Mr. Dehlavi then referred to the steps taken to combat the havoc by wild animals As to the question of cattle insurance he said the matter was complicated and he did not think that any scheme capable really of wide application had been evolved

"SECONDARY INDUSTRIES"

Coming to 'the most important question of secondary industries for agriculturists, the solution of which will have far-reaching effects on the economical conditions of the agriculturists," Mr. Delhavi said:—"You will find that you have perhaps more material this time on the subject before you than you had previously which fact will help you to arrive at reasonable conclusions. There is particularly much scope for development of the question in the agricultural areas where irrigation is not available; and if we can hit upon any lines of action with an assurance of success I think no doubt you will consider it essential to experiment your energy in that direction. As to agricultural machinery and implements I have no doubt that while considering the question which, as you will see, is before you for discussion you will apply yourselves especially to the possibilities of motor tractors in Bombay agriculture. Perhaps I can not lay too much stress on the importance of the question The subject of course is extremely technical and its details will have to be carefully considered. Fortunately we have amongst us to-day designers and workers of implements who can give us their advice on the subject. Since the last meeting of the Board I presume we have more material before us in this respect as to the working of the motor tractors in the various parts of the Presidency and I see every possibility of the Board giving important advice to Government on the use of this form of powtr in connection with agriculture.

Mr. Dehlavi then referred to the questions of marketing of the mango-crop, the co-operative purchase of agricultural requisites, and cattle improvement, more especially in relation to the prevalence of epizootic diseases and also in relation to the existence of inferior uncastrated bulls all over the country.

He said:—"The solution of the problem of cattle breeding lies, I think, in the increasing number of high quality of cattle; and how to produce these with any degree of certainty and how to preserve the breed when produced are questions which go to the root of progress in this respect."

MANGO MARKETING.

After the opening speech by Mr. Dehlavi the Board proceeded to transact business of the six subjects on the agenda for this year's meeting, three items, viz., the report of the mango marketing committee, secondary industries (supplementary occupations for agriculturists) and review of progress of the use of improved agricultural implements with proposals for future, as also the place of the motor tractor in farming in this Presidency, were to be taken up in order. But only two of these were discussed at full length and some conclusions were reached by the Board in regard thereto.

A good deal of time was devoted to the discussion of the report of the mango marketing committee. Mr. Gokhale, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, representing the committee told at great length what the Mango Committee noted. He said that there was a great difference between the price the mango grower got and the price paid by the consumer. This was due partly to the packing of premature fruit with the ripe and best fruit, partly due to the difficulties of transportation such as rough handling of bamboo-baskets and various transhipments of the fruit and in part due to the large number of middlemen who practically dictate the price to the grower. To remedy this state of things the committee suggested better packing, say in wooden crates, better shipping facilities, and a sort of central fruit exchange in Bombay to sell the fruit by open auction. Several members of the Board took part in the most interesting discussion that followed. Many members tried to impress upon the Board the difficulties of the whole situation. Particularly Mr. Kamat pointed out that it was not so easy a job to dislodged the so-called vested interests in such things, the middlemen, etc., and that the problem was not easy of solution as it appeared to some. He said he spoke from his personal knowledge of the Poona market and that he believed practically the same was true to a greater or lesser extent of every other place. Principal P. C. Patil of the Agricultural College told the gentlemen that they were there to solve the difficulties and he also thold them that they must not be deterred by their magnitude and by the difficulty the task. He also gave his American experience and said that the fruit growers of California, for example, had a sort of central institution for the sale of fruit. Mr. G. K. Devdhar said on behalf of the non-official co-operative movement that they would give all possible help to popularise the ideas among the people concerned and Mr. Edie, the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay, said, that his department would give every help by giving the raw-material for making wooden-crates. Dr. Mann, the Director of Agriculture, read out the resolutions to be submitted to the Board, with his own learned and illuminating comments on them. They were then formally puts by the President and carried. They contain recommendations of the Board to the Government for a vigorous propaganda by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments in the mango growing tracts, for facilities for formation of centralised grading and packing agencies at Ratnagiri in the first instance, for co-operation between the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, for reference to transporters for better facilities, for approach to Bombay Corporation in the matter of a Central Fruit Exchange, for further investigation in the matter of probable market for mango, the State aid and the Fruit Research Station depending on the result of this investigation, and for aproach to Port Trust to equalise the charges on home and foreign mangoes.

SUPPLEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS.

The mango affair being thus disposed of, the Board proceeded to the item of supplementary occupations for agriculturists There was some discussion as to the proper meaning of "secondary industries" in the agenda and ultimately it was agreed to use the words "supplementary occupations" instead. The ground being thus cleared several gentlemen had their own say in the matter. Mr. Pharucha, the Director of Industries, opened the discussion and told how hand-loom weaving had been pushed on such occupation. He pointed out also that it could stand competition. There were, he said eighteen schools teaching weaving. Mr. B. S. Kamat said that one industry could not suit all places, and that the predilections of the people as also their prejudices had also to be taken into account. There was, moreover, the fact that people lacked a sense of the beautiful! Rao Bahadur Desai of Nadiad said that he differed from Mr. Kamat and his experience was that the agriculturists did really possess a fine aesthetic sense. A careful survey should be made and facts collected to see which occupations can be developed as supplementary vocations for agriculturists. Mr. Bhimbhai Desai said that rope-making was actually done in Gujerat and that there was no prejudice against that there. He supported the proposal for the appointment of a small committee made by Mr. Gokhale to thoroughly investigate the whole question of supplementary occupations. Mr. G. K. Devdhar emphasised the need of collecting full data. Mr. Madan, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, gave his experience regarding hand-spinning gathered in the Ahmednagar District and said that it was not very hopeful. Mr Patel, Professor of Agriculture, said that even two annas were of value to those who had nothing to do for nearly six months.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi spoke feelingly on the subject and observed that something must be done and that it was long overdue. He asked Dr. Mann to tell them what he thought.

Dr. Mann said that there was emphatic need of supplementary occupations for poor agriculturists, that weaving schools ought to be tried on a more extensive scale that he was convinced of the great possibilities of poultry keeping and that palm-gul making also would be a welcome thing There was some breeze produced by his reference to poultry-farming, as one member did not quite like the idea—he appeared to have a prejudice against it! The Hon Mr. Dehlavi told the members that he too had once tried it and that it had immense possibilities!

The Board resolved that there was emphatic need of supplementary occupations for agriculturists, that it has received with interest the report of the Director of Industries telling of the progress of handloom-weaving in the S. D. and that it is of opinion that it should be extended, that it is convinced of the possibilities of poultry keeping and requests Government to make scientific training in this available, that it sees the possibilities of palm-gul making in palm-areas and requests Government to remove the excise difficulties in this connection and lastly it recommends the appointments of a committee including the Director of Agriculture and Director of Industries to thoroughly go into this question of secondary occupations.

The proceedings of the first day thus came to an end, the Hon. President remarking that they must quicken their pace of work the next day if they had to finish the appointed work!

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VICEROY'S SPEECH.

MR. SASTRI DISSATISFIED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

In response to an invitation from the "Bengalee" for an expression of his views on the Viceroy's speech in the Indian Legislature, the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri says:—"The Viceroy has spoken, but has not said on the constitutional question which alone matters anything beyond what the Secretary of State has said. We are admonished in solemn terms that the British Nation cannot be coerced by threats either of a violent or a non-violent character and that their present attitude and temper towards India are such that a Royal Commission constituted immediately would bring no good to her. Apparently, the Viceroy contemplates a Commission of a predominantly Conservative personnel bound by the narrow terms of reference and resting on a literal application of the preamble. If so, His Lordship has overlooked the very obvious consideration that the unanimous opinion of the progressive politicians here as indicated in the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee and in the statement accompanying the Commonwealth of India Bill desires the supercession of the whole of the present Act including its preamble by a new one in which the successive steps of advance should be rendered automatically secure. It would be ridiculous indeed, if either those who practised non-cooperation without or within the Legislatures or those who were thwarted by it at every turn based their claim for Swaraj on the degree of co-operation which the country offered to the Executive Government or on the triumphant working of the reforms. We are thus frankly dissatisfied with the pronouncement of the Viceroy between a Government of India under the malign influence of a reactionary community and a Conservative British Cabinet impervious to the ideals underlying the League of Nations. His Lordship's liberal sympathies have been asphyxiated."

Concluding Mr. Sastri condemnes the civil disobedience and the non-payment of taxes in the Swarajist programme and appeals to them to "turn back from these barren paths, to discard fantastic prescriptions, to restore the old united platform of the Indian National Congress and to adopt the Commonwealth of India Bill or, if so be the general wish, frame a new Bill and put the country again on the safe and well-tried road of peaceful and constitutional agitation. Our duty is to work and to hope for the best."—A.P.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO MR. WADIA'S OUTSPOKENNESS.

SIMLA, August 25.

After Mr. Wadia in response to the Viceroy's reply to the Mill Owners' Deputation had said that the Deputation was disappointed at the Viceroy's reply, His Excellency said that he was not surprised that the Deputation were disappointed, but he thought on reflection they would find that to ask the Government of India to take off the cotton excise duty at this moment when they did not know what the result of the year would be was to ask for what was practically an impossibility. His Excellency regretted that Mr. Wadia had said that it was only when the Indian industry and Lancashire could approach the Government of India together that they would get relief. He did not think this did justice to the position that the Gopernment of India had taken in the matter. The Government of India are the custodians of the finances of India and when it comes to a question of giving up a part of the revenue of India which had already been budgetted for they are placed in a difficult position. The only question which they had to determine was when the finances of India would enable the Government of India to redeem their pledge. He would be very glad if that situation arose during his period of office.—A. P.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

ALTERNATIVE FOR CHARTER.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Association was held at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall at 2 p.m. on Tuesday under the presidentship of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff.

After much discussion it was resolved that the following reply should be sent to the Government letter dated 21st July last; regarding the proposed legislation in connection with the Stock Exchange.

"They (The Association) believe that the main ground of the proposed legislation has been the delay in passing the rules and regulations as finally offered to the Association in Government Resolution No. 2302 dated the 3rd January 1925.

"In reply to a previous letter No. 2902A dated the 13th, May 1925, my Association have already undertaken to supply to Government complete rules and regulations by September 1925. In pursuance thereof my Association propose to submit the revised rules and regulations by or before the date aforementioned with the assurance that the same will be strictly observed and enforced. My Association confidently believe that all causes of complaint from either the public or the Government will thus be finally removed. Under such circumstances my Association feel that the Government will agree with their view and that this line of action will prove fully and finally satisfactory to all parties concerned."

DEATH BY OPIUM POISONING.

On Tuesday morning one Abdul Rehman, residing at Rahim Mansion, Suparibag Road, called at the Dadar Police station and reported that his father Abdul Rehman Suleman (75) was suffering from fever for the past ten days and that while he was being taken to the J. J. Hospital in a victoria, he died on the way.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning as the deceased was addicted to opium eating.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

Jaganath Vithal (30) an electrical engineer employed in the receiving station of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ld., went to No. 4 Condenser on Tuesday morning to start one of the engines. While he was trying to switch on the current, the condenser burst open and Jagannath and his assistant received burns. Jagannath was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Mr Rustomji Bhicaji Guard, Superintendent in charge eof Government Gate Road Receiving Station, said the operators were warned not to start the power on the condenser. In his opinion the deceased must have started the power on the condenser in a wrong way and the result was the explosion.

Further hearing was adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN G. I. P. RLY. WORKSHOP.

On Tuesday at about 11 a.m. one Ramchandra Ganpatrao More employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshop was putting up electric wires in the iron foundry when an electric overhead crane was working. Ramchandra did not inform the crane man that he was going up to work. The crane man all of a sudden heard a cry from above and he immediately stopped the crane and found that Ramchandra had been crushed between his crane and one of the girders. He was removed and sent to the Byculla Infirmary for treatment where he died subsequently.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest and after recording some evidence adjourned further hearing.

HELP TO TURKISH REFUGEES.

COMMITTEE ORGANISED IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting of Moslems of Bombay was held on Wednesday at the Anjuman-Islam Hall for the purpose of organising financial help to mitigate the sufferings of the Moslem immigrants in Turkey when the Turkish Red Crescent Delegation now in Bombay explained the object of their visit to India. Mr. Sharitt Devji Kanji presided.

Tewfik Pasha said he regretted he could not speak to them in Urdu, as he would have liked to do to such a large gathering. The Red Crescent Delegation had specially come to India to receive the donation given to the Turkish Red Crescent by the Khilafat Committee. The previous Delegation which had come to Bombay to receive the donation proceeded to Delhi to meet the Viceroy and then it left India shortly. This Delegation had now come to India to collect funds.

This delegation had gone to Delhi and was received by the Viceroy very courteously and he promised to recommend the Delegation very favourably both to the Ruling Princes and the Provincial Governors. They had seen some of the Indian Princes and had now come to Bombay, and must now ask the Moslems of Bombay to give their kindest and best support to them. The object of the Delegation was to collect funds to assist those Turkish imigrants who were sent back to Turkey under the treaty. They were exchanged for Greeks who were in Turkey, the Greeks being sent back to Greece. While the Greeks were getting help from America and other Christian countries, the Turks had to rely on their brethren in Islam. Six lakhs of Turkish refugees had so far been taken care of by the Society, which had to help them materially in every way and set them on their feet in Anatolia. There were many more Turks awaiting their help and it was no small task to help all these men after bringing them back to Turkey. Therefore, the Turkish Nation requested their Indian Moslem brethren who no doubt were permeated with Islamic feelings, kindly to help to the Turkish refugees who were being brought back to Anatolia. Since the Greeks had received all possible help from their Christian brethren all over the world, he hoped Indian Moslems would help the Turks similarly. He had not the least doubt that Indian Muslims would come to the help of the Turks on this occasion and help them as generously as they had always done. (Cheers)

Moulana Shaukat Ali then explained the speech in Urdu to the audience. A large and representative Committee was then appointed with Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim as the President.

LANDLORDS IN AFRICA.

The "New Leader" writes:—

In Kenya land-hungry and over-taxed natives must work for wages on the white men's plantations. Tanganyika—British mandated territory under the League of Nations—is to go the same way, it seems. The Government is preparing to alienate land in the Southern Highlands, and lease it on very favourable terms to white settlers. This decision did not pass unchallenged in the debate on the Colonial Vote. But Mr. Ormsby-Gore failed to give any satisfaction either upon this question or to Mr. Thomas, who spoke of the appalling mortality in the mines both of the Gold Coast and of mandated territory.

The simple fact is that a new kind of slave society is being created in Southern and Eastern Africa. Lord Delamere, the uncrowned king of Kenya, advocates the creation of a chain of European estates linking up Kenya with South Africa, where white skins will live, a dominant minority, on the labour of dark skins. That is the significance of the new alienation of land right in the middle of the mandated territory of Tanganyika.

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SWARAJISTS IN COUNCIL.

A "BRITON'S" APPRECIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

A "Briton" writes on Swarajist and Masses. He says: "Mr. Ertan Ali is wrong when he accuses political leaders with neglecting the interests of the masses, and when he has read this letter I trust he will do the *amende honourable* and correct his letter to the "Times". I will recount, for instance, something of what has been done in the interests of the masses by the Swaraj Party in Assam. Firstly, it has been foremost in combating the opium evil, than which directly affecting the masses in Assam no greater curse is to be found anywhere in India. Not only have hundreds of devoted individual members of the Party toured the country from end to end at all seasons,—often, and indeed generally, in circumstances of great hardship which cost some of them their lives—preaching against the evil and accomplishing a reduction in the consumption of the drug by nearly 50 per cent in a single year, but within the Legislative Council their representatives have waged such an unceasing and persistent crusade, that the Government now, after having been practically immovable in the matter through several decades has at last been forced into action which spells the end of the trouble within the next few years. Is not this indeed something done for the masses and something moreover which no previous party could accomplish.

ANOTHER EVIL.

Again who is it who has taken up such a strong stand both within and outside the Council against the liquor evil which is another disease affecting the masses in the eradication of which they need help. Here too it is the Swarajists who have been foremost in action. Many of their workers were mercilessly persecuted and many thrown into jail on the ground that they had overstepped the limits of peaceful persuasion and transgressed the law but their intentions were good all the same and they did actually accomplish much good while their crusade lasted. Then again who is it but the Swarajists who have so strenuously opposed the Cattle Graziers' Tax in Assam denouncing it as a measure which has increased the cost to the masses of milk which was already costly and difficult to get. Yet again who is it who has the masses in the matter of the New Land Settlement legislation now before the Council alert to see that no unfair advantage is taken of the cultivator. Here again is it not the Swaraj Party and its leaders? Once more who was it who at the last session of the Council strove hard to get the six lakhs of annual provincial contribution remitted by the central Government earmarked wholly for primary education. Had this been carried would not this expenditure have greatly benefited the masses, one of whose great needs is elementary education. It was the Swarajists who tried to get it for them and did space permit I could recount many other instances. I will leave others to speak of what the Party has done in other provinces. Everywhere has it worked, I believe, in the cause of temperance and doubtless in many other directions which help the masses. Were it not for the work it has done for the masses the Party would not be so popular among the latter as it is to-day. Go to the villages and you will find that the people know of no other. I read in newspapers of Moderates and Independents and the like. Such people may be known to newspapers and in cities. But in the average village they are an unknown quantity. They neither know them nor want them. They are content with what they have in the Swarajist, a friend of the people.

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SENSATIONAL CASE AT THANA.

LIEUT. PATWARDAN'S ENDLESS CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Aug. 20.

The hearing of this case in which Mr. Bhave, a Hindu Scholar of Thana, is charged before Mr. Fernandes, Persona] Assistant to the Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Thana, with bringing a false complaint of cheating against Lieut. Patwardan, of the London Air Force, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Gupte appeared for the Crown; while Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor, assisted by some Thana pleaders, defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Gupte submitted that he had a very humble request to make to the Court. The witness, he said, had to attend his military duties and a charge might be framed against accused. This would be fair to both the parties. As soon as the charge was framed a week's adjournment would be necessary. On the 31st., continued Mr. Gupte, the further cross-examination could go on.

Magistrate: When is the Lieut. going?

Mr. Gupte: At the end of ten days. The Commander-in-Chief has come, and so also the Colonel.

Magistrate: Supposing that is done will that exempt the Lieutenant from attending after the charge is framed to-day?—After the charge is framed and the case postponed for another date the Lieutenant will have to be present.

Mr. Ferreira to Court: May I know, Sir, whether the books have been received

Magistrate: I have received no reply

Mr. Ferriera: Then were the summons sent?

Magistrate: The Court finds that the Summons was not sent by the clerk who was immediately suspended.

Mr. Ferriera: I want the books simply because I have to cross-examine Lieut. Patwardan upon a certain point.

Mr. Ferreira to witness: I. Mrs. Manorabai here to-day?—No, she was to come at half past two.

Mr. Ferreira: Is she coming?—I have told her to come.

Mr. Ferreira to Court: Next occasion you will kindly direct both of them to be present.

Witness to Court: I also want accounts of Mr. Bhave with the Bank of India, and I want to point out certain details.

Magistrate: Mr. Bhave, you must know, is not to be examined here. He is not a witness, but an accused. Why can't you get a copy from the Bank. I cannot ask anything of Mr. Bhave till he enters his defence. I cannot ask him to produce any particular document.

Witness: A cheque was taken by Bhave and he has not paid to me. I want to point out this.

Here it was noted by the Court: Mr. Gupte for the Crown requests that as the Lieutenant is to go on military duties in a short time and that in the interests of both the parties a charge may be framed to-day, as once the Lieutenant goes away he will not be available and the case will be protracted and it would be gross hardship to the accused and that it is competent to the Court to frame the charge at this stage.

Mr. Ferreira to witness: Now Lieut. Patwardan will you please tell us if you have got any order to go on military duties?—I have not received any order, but I have to visit—.

Mr. Ferreira: Mr. Gupte says Lieut. Patwardan has orders to go on military duties. To witness: Have you got this order to go on special or any other military duty?—That I cannot reply what order I got and when I got. I am prohibited to tell anything to the public.

Mr. Ferreira: Will you tell the Court when you have to go on special duty or any other duty?

Mr. Gupte: I again object to this. An incident like that brought tremendous hardship in the case of Lord Kitchener. I ask whether it would be safe to compel the witness to say when he is going?

Magistrate: You cannot say when you are going?—I am prohibited to tell.

Mr. Ferreira: I put it to you that you have no orders whatever to go on military duty or other special duty? To the Court: I put it to him let him deny it.

Court to witness: Is Mr. Ferreira right or is he wrong?—He may be right or wrong, I cannot say anything.

Mr. Ferreira: Are you prepared to show to the Court and not to me the order you have received?—When the Court thinks fit.

Mr. Gupte: I object to any question on this line. What is for the Court, it is for the Court.

Mr. Ferreira to Court: Will you please put it down on paper?

Court to witness: Are you prepared to show it to me?—I shall show it to the Court in case the Court asks me.

Court: I won't force him on the subject.

Note by the Court: Mr. Ferreira asks the Court to see the order for itself without showing to him (Mr. F.)

Mr. Ferreira to Court: You say when I asked an application had been made to Your Worship upon any particular point—.

Magistrate: I do not want to know the secrets of the Lieutenant.

Mr. Ferreira: You must be satisfied that it is not in the air. Mr. Patwardan belongs to the Air Force.

Mr. Gupta: It is a Lieutenant's oath. He is not in the air.

Mr. Ferreira: The order so far as I am concerned is very much in the air.

Magistrate: I will consider this matter while considering the question of framing the charge.

Mr. Ferreira to witness: On the last occasion you said in the Court that Mr. Manek and Mr. Bhave had advised you to execute the trust deed. I ask you when did they advise you to execute the trust deed?

The Court asked him if he understood the question, and as he said he did not understand it. The Court explained it to him. and witness then replied that he could not say exactly what date.

Mr. Ferriera: You say Manek was asking for getting the lease that the money has been said by Shambe. Is it paid to you at all?—I say I cannot say unless Shambe was a party. He was known to Bhave for a long time and they were known to each other.

Court: That is not the point.

Witness: I refused to give the lease to Manek because money was advanced by Shambe and Manek and Bhave advised me to execute the trust deed. Bhave had an eye long before.

Mr. Ferreira: They told you to execute the trust deed that is the trust deed securing the Societies' monies.? I do not know any trust deed.

You know what is a trust deed?—Yes. Ex. 40 shown to witness.

Court to witness: Do you refer to this trust deed or any other trust deed?—There was only one trust deed.

Court: Is this the one,—Yes Ex. 40 is the deed.

Mr. Ferreira: That is to say they advised you to execute the deed to secure the monies of the trustees of the Educational Fund? They did not advise me to secure the monies of the Educational Fund, in fact they did not want me to secure that money: but I did it myself.

Mr. Ferreira: Then it comes to this that neither Bhave nor Manek advised you to execute this trust deed?—I did not say that.

All they said was to foke a trust deed?—They gave me advice.

Court: What advice, what trust deed did they tell you to make?—They only advised me to make a trust deed and Mr. Bhave promised to give me a draft but I went to the Solicitor and had Ex. 40 drawn up.

Mr. Ferreira: Mr. Bhave did not tell you what the trust deed should contain and why you should execute the trust deed?—He told me a lot of things about the trust deed, but I do not remember just now.

But you are quite positive that he told you. "Don't put in the trust deed the Educational Fund?" That I don't know. I don't remember exactly what he said at that time.

Court to witness: Did Mr. Bhave tell you not to mention the Educations' Fund?—That I do not remember.

Here Mr. Ferriera pointed out certain indiscrepancies between this statement and the one previously made.

Court to witness: You start talking and forget what you say.

Mr. Ferreira: Are you sure that Mr. Bhave told you "Don't put the Educational Fund monies in that trust deed?" Bhave told me he made the trust deed he did not give to me the draft.

Court. Leave that alone. We have heard lot about it.

Mr. Ferreira: Do you want to correct your statement?—Why does he want to correct now.

Court: Because in one place you said one thing and to-day you say you do not remember.

Witness: What I made first is correct.

Court: I am sure that Mr. Bhave told me not to mention the Educational Fund money to the trust deed.

Mr. Ferreira: You did that against his will?—Whose will?

I considered my will and did not act according to Mr. Bhave's will.

(To be continued.)

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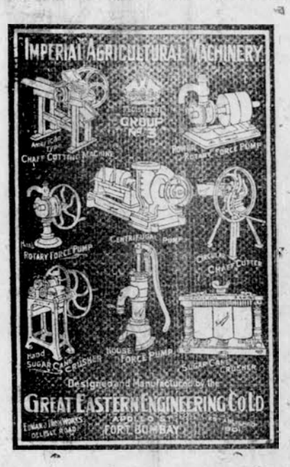

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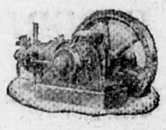
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MYSORE LETTER.

MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, AUG. 18.

A typical instance of the working of local self-government is provided by the administration of the Mysore City Municipality, which next to that of Bangalore, is the most important Municipality in the State. The total annual income of the Municipality is about 3½ lakhs of rupees and the expenditure exceeds the income considerably. The administration is top-heavy and the superior staff get disproportionate salaries. The latter consists of a President on a salary of Rs. 1,200, a Chief Officer with a salary of Rs. 375 and an allowance of Rs. 250, a Health Officer on about Rs 400, an Engineer on Rs. 400 and a non-official vice-President getting an allowance only of Rs. 100. Why such a big controlling staff is necessary for such a small Municipality passes one's understanding. Formerly the whole work of the President was managed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District (the office of Deputy Commissioner corresponds to that of Collector in British India) in addition to his duties and for this nothing extra was given to him. Now the Government have foisted the unbearable burden of a costly President, possessing bureaucratic airs, on this poor Municipality. Since the new state of things was introduced, the annual expenditure is growing in alarming proportions. Unfortunately, at this moment, the civic affairs have become playthings of communal factions. In the background of all the extravagance is the amiable figure of Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, the Private Secretary to the Maharaja, who is obsessed with the one idea of beautifying the City at any cost. Improvements and counter-improvements, demolitions and constructions, putting this fencing here and pulling it out there, changing over-head electric wires into underground—these undesirable eccentricities of aesthetic sense have become the order of the day. In addition to this, the Municipality has committed itself to the expenditure of 3 lakhs of rupees for the construction of a separate Municipal building. Till recently the Municipal offices were located in the Town Hall and why should the authorities have indulged this belated freak of having a separate building? Then, again, they are thinking of building big markets at a cost of Rs. 75,000. Where is the money to come from for all this foolish investment? As usual, from the rate-payers. As it is, they are bled white and inspite of their protests the Municipality have increased the assessment. And who prepared the assessment list? Not the responsible officers but the inferior staff getting salaries of Rs. 10 or 15 a month! A more ridiculous state of affairs, it is impossible to conceive of. When this point was criticised by some members of the Municipality at one of the meetings of the Council, an uproar was raised by the partisans of the President. The rate-payers and the citizens of Mysore have held a number of meetings protesting against the meaningless and almost extortionate character of the new assessment list but the Municipal authorities are adamant.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A special meeting of the Senate of the Mysore University will be held on 11th September to consider the report of the University Reorganisation Committee and to decide on the question of application fees for the second B. A. degree examination, which will be held in October.

DEATH OF A STATE ELEPHANT.

On the 10th instant Vijaya Devendra, the State elephant of H. H. the Maharaja died at the age of 88. H. H. the Maharaja himself personally attended the obsequies of the sacred elephant, which was buried in accordance with religious rites and ceremonials and was accorded fitting military honours.

THE MONSOON.

The monsoon has obviously failed in certain districts of Mysore and there is considerable apprehension of failure of crops this year also.

LIFE OF SHIVAJI.

His Highness Shrimant Maharaja Tokojirao Holkar, Indore State, has made a munificent grant to the Shivaji Memorial Committee which was formed in Bombay with the object of distributing gratis 4000 copies of the Life of Shivaji Maharaja, the founder of the Maratha Empire, written by Prof. N. S. Takakhava of Karnatak College and Mr. K. A. Keluskar, to English libraries and other educational institutions of all lands, with a view to place before the English readers an authentic life story of the great national hero and thus remove unfounded prejudices and misunderstandings perpetuated in the Maratha history by irresponsible writers, who chiefly depended upon Mahomedan sources. It is hoped that the libraries will avail themselves of the opportunity of securing a highly critical and authentic work on a very obscure and misconstructed part of the Maratha history. Orders should be sent to the publisher Mr. K. A. Keluskar, Dadar, Bombay, and they will have it free of any charges.—A.P.

At an adjourned special meeting of the Wardha Municipal Committee held on 20th instant a resolution was adopted postponing *sine die* consideration of the question of presenting an address of welcome to His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces at the time of his visit.—A.P.

GOVERNOR AT AHMEDNAGAR.

POPULAR CONTROL OF LOCAL BOARDS.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of a combined reply to the addresses presented by the Ahmednagar Municipality and the District Local Board on August 25th said:—

In my reply to the points which have been raised in your addresses, I will commence first with the address of the District Local Board, and at the outset I desire to congratulate your Board on being one of the most live and progressive Boards in the Presidency of Bombay. My Government have recognised this by handing over already certain provincial roads to your administrative control as an experimental measure for a period of three years. This experiment is the first of its kind in the Presidency, and, if it is found to work satisfactorily, the question of transferring more important works to your control will be considered. In this connection, my honourable colleague the Minister for Local Self-Government proposes to call a conference of officials and non-officials interested in Local Board administration, at Poona, in the month of September, to discuss to what extent and under what conditions this experiment should be extended. The control of primary education is also in progress of transfer, and the delegation of control over other departments in which you are interested must necessarily be a matter of time. I would only observe that the greater the proportion of the funds required for the administration of these services which you are able to find from your own resources, the more rapidly will it become possible to transfer the control to you. The difficulties which you have in raising the necessary funds are well understood and appreciated by Government, and any constructive suggestions which you may have to offer, calculated to improve your financial position, will receive the most careful consideration.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

With regard to the question of Village Panchayats, I think you all know that a Committee sat in Poona last month to consider this very important question. The various suggestions and recommendations made by that Committee have been referred to all District Local Boards for their opinion. The Committee will meet again shortly, and I can assure you that their final recommendations will receive the most sympathetic consideration of Government, as our object is to make the Village Panchayats as successful as possible. Under the Act, the care, guidance and control of Village Panchayats vest in your Board, and it will be for you to see that your administration is such as to develop the working of the Panchayats in the villages of the district.

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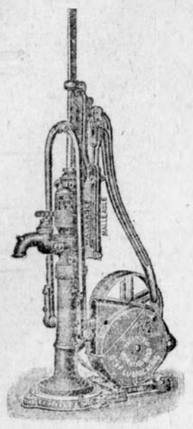

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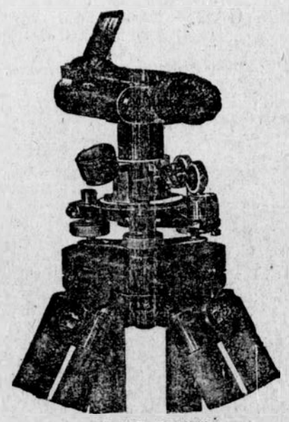

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